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Philippine Salute Nov. 15; 322 Slav Hostages Killed; N.E. Fuel Oil Flow Slows Up

The World's Day—November 5, 1942

Washington: Philippine Observance Nov. 15

Philippine Government Offices said that President Roosevelt, President Quezon of the Philippines, and President Camacho of Mexico would all speak on a radio program Nov. 15 marking the seventh anniversary of the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth.

President Roosevelt was said at the White House to be still considering and discussing the possibility of appointing a food director to handle the wartime problem of feeding America and its Allies.

Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, arrived here with a large group of American and British military and production officials, the Office of War Information announced. Those accompanying Mr. Lyttelton included W. Averell Harriman, Lend-Lease expediter and London aide of Donald M. Nelson, American member of the combined production and resources board.

Secretary Stimson disclosed plans for adding five new infantry divisions in the next two months at a press conference, at the same time attacking those who call for a full year's training for younger draftees as suffering from "pre-war mentality." [Page 14.]

The Office of Price Administration warned merchants it is illegal to sell or offer to sell women's hosiery made from "spun" nylon, "blend" or nylon "combination yarn." OPA said such hosiery cannot be sold legally until specific prices have been established.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes called upon 30 refineries to increase their production of raw petroleum coke, used for the manufacture of electrodes and other critical materials needed for the production of aluminum and other vital products.

A new military decoration, the Legion of Merit, has been established, Secretary of War Stimson announced, to recognize "extraordinary fidelity and essential service" in a position of responsibility. The new decoration will not be given for gallantry in action. [Page 9.]

In Europe: Nazis Shoot 322 Slav Hostages

Nazi firing squads shot 322 hostages in two towns of northwestern Yugoslavia last month in reprisal for the blowing up of a military transport train, officials of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile stated. Five boys in the town of Mozirje were reported shot for refusing to join the German army.

A silence demonstration of one minute on Nov. 11—Armistice Day—was urged upon Frenchmen in both sections of France by the Fighting French Committee in London. Patriotic Frenchmen were urged to congregate at war memorials of French cities and villages at 7 o'clock.

Three Swedish ships, sailing under safe-conduct guarantees of both belligerents, arrived at Göteborg, Sweden, from South America.

A Gestapo expert, Dr. Werner Best, has been named Nazi ambassador to conquered Denmark. Dr. Best, formerly a departmental director for the German secret police, has written expertly on the powers of the Gestapo.

Germans rebuked Denmark in a long statement issued by the official German news agency, stating that the Danish Government still hesitates to throw in its entire weight with Germany, that Danes were hostile to the Danish legionnaires on leave from the Russian front, and that it was only reluctantly that the Danish Government decided to permit the legion to be formed.

Nazi anxiety over Finnish loyalty was detected in a new German-Finnish society, reported by the British Radio to have been formed "to foster cultural and economic relations" between Germany and Finland.

Part-time civilian defense work is to be undertaken by all English adults not now engaged in 48 hours of such work a month, an official announcement said. More than 100,000 men and women were said to have been directed into part-time defense work to compensate for the many thousands of whole-time civilian defense workers released for war factories.

Germany's steel production is falling, according to a British Radio report which stated that a tremendous effort is now being made to recover the old German production of high-grade steel.

Luxemburg farms and businesses are being given by the Nazi government to Germans as a reward for services to the Reich, the British Radio stated, adding that the former owners have been deported.

Execution of three Germans for anti-Nazi activities within the Reich was reported in London by sources which asserted that since the middle of September on the average of one execution for political crimes was published in Germany each day.

Italian church bells are being confiscated for the production of arms as a result of Nazi pressure, it was reported in United Nations news sources.

New England: Fuel Oil Flow Slowed Up Last Week

Flow of fuel oil into New England slowed up last week, with only 7,907 cars arriving, compared with 8,043, peak total of week before [Page 3.]

The United States "is building an unbeatable Army," declared Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the United States Supreme Court, in Boston, expressing confidence the United States could clutter the streets of Japanese-controlled cities of the Far East with American tanks. [Page 3.]

Hundreds of people encircled the Boston Opera House this morning, in a stampede for tickets to Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army," with the first arrivals putting in an appearance, according to reports, as early as 2 a. m. [Page 2.]

Defeated candidates may ask for recounts of voting results in the Representative in Congress contests in the Third and Tenth Districts and in the State Treasurer battle in Massachusetts. [Page 2.]

National: Ford Contract on 'Duration' Basis

In Detroit, representatives of the Ford Motor Company and the United Automobile Workers have signed a new contract to last "for the duration of the national emergency." The contract is the first major contract signed on a "duration" basis. [Page 14.]

The Second Service Command of the Army in New York announced that all enlisted men and non-commissioned officers staffing its public relations office would be replaced by civilian employees.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Colombia Decorates U. S. Air Force Head

PANAMA, Panama, Nov. 5 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, commander of the Sixth Air Force in the United States Caribbean defense zone, yesterday was awarded Colombia's Cruz de Boyaca, that nation's highest decoration, in a ceremony at Albrook Field, Canal Zone.

Gen. Miguel J. Neira of the Colombian Army made the award for President Alfonso Lopez in appreciation of the services rendered Colombia by General Johnson and his airmen.

Invitation to Travel:

"Along Freedom's Trails"

There are no wartime restrictions on the type of traveling R. H. Markham invites readers to do in his series of articles, along the trails laid down by American pioneers across the continent. Starts today from Uncle Sam's attic.

First Page of Second Section.

Closer Knitted United Nations Labor Planned

Representatives of British trade union movement confer with C. I. O. at historic Boston meeting.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Spokesmen of the British trade union movement conferred here today for the first time with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The meeting was regarded by participants as historic.

The plan of an Anglo-American-Soviet trade union committee to bring the labor of the United Nations into a closer working relationship was discussed.

Jack Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, one of the most important Labor organizations in Great Britain, and Bryn Roberts, General Secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, met with the General Executive Board of the C. I. O. at the Hotel Statler.

Fraternal Delegates

The two British Labor leaders came to this country as fraternal delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention at Toronto, Canada, last month.

They appeared today before the C. I. O. Board, not as official delegates to the C. I. O., but in a personal capacity, it was explained by C. I. O. leaders.

Mr. Roberts will address the C. I. O. Convention next week. Mr. Tanner is leaving tonight to return to England. Both will speak this evening at a dinner given them by the C. I. O. Executive Board.

Mr. Tanner today outlined to the C. I. O. the plan of an Anglo-American-Soviet Trade Union Committee. When he proposed such a committee to the A. F. of L. Convention last month, the A. F. of L. turned it down.

The Committee would include the A. F. of L., the C. I. O., and the Railroad Brotherhoods in this country, the British Trade Union Congress, and the Russian Unions.

C. I. O. Convened

The C. I. O. Board convened here this morning prior to the opening of the National C. I. O. Convention at the Statler next Monday.

Hitherto, the British trade union movement, represented by the British Trade Union Congress, has had its relations entirely with the older wing of the American Labor movement, the American Federation of Labor. For 50 years, the British T. U. C. and the A. F. of L. have exchanged fraternal delegates.

Division, however, has developed in British Labor over continuation of T. U. C. relations solely with the A. F. of L. It is said that Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, has wanted the British Labor movement to contact also the C. I. O. as the second great wing of American Labor, but that Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the T. U. C., opposed, feeling that British Labor should continue undisturbed its exclusive tieup with the A. F. of L.

Broached to A. F. of L.

Originally, this project was broached to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. earlier this year by Sir Walter Citrine while on a special trip to the United States. The C. I. O., at the time, indicated its displeasure at being left out of any such movement, as the plan called for the C. I. O. to be represented through the A. F. of L.

Taking the position that Russian labor unions were not free unions, the Executive Council declined to go into the scheme, and advised that American Labor be represented by the British Trade Union Congress in any questions which came up involving Russian labor.

In his address to the Toronto Convention of the A. F. of L., Mr. Tanner warmly sponsored a joint committee which would cover all labor in the United Nations.

Rommel Army Flees Egypt in Disorder; U.S. Supplies Flow Into North Africa; G. O. P. Gains Presage War Changes

Co-ordinated command for all U. S. forces among prospective shifts in Capital.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—The near-decisive strength which the Republican Party has now established in both House and Senate is expected to bring significant repercussions in some of President Roosevelt's methods of conducting war, it was evident today as the full impact of the G. O. P. gains came home to the White House.

As it became clear that the Democrats would preserve only a relatively slim voting majority in both houses—the narrowest control they have ever been forced to work with since 1932—Washington observers forsaw numerous changes which the President would find it propitious to make in the near future. Among these:

1. The prospect of the early establishment of a co-ordinated—if not a supreme—command for all the nation's fighting forces, a step long urged by Republican leaders and specifically recommended several times by Wendell L. Willkie.

2. The probability of a weeding out of long-tolerated incompetents in some high positions and greater care in the appointment of all top administration posts in the war agencies.

3. Closer co-operation with Congress and more attentive regard for the views of Congress, Democratic and Republican alike.

Lack of Impetus

4. A strong likelihood that the White House will encourage the establishment of a bipartisan Congressional war committee in order that both minority and majority parties may be brought into a closer working relationship with the President.

All of these steps have had consideration at different times in the past months, but there did not appear to be sufficient impetus behind them to bring them into being.

There is strong evidence today that there is going to be sufficient impetus behind them in the near future—perhaps more than sufficient.

The full tide of the election returns appears to be taking care of that and although returns are still incomplete it seems apparent that the Administration will have only a bare majority in the House and in actual voting a not too secure hold on the Senate.

The line-up, as it now stands, is as follows: With only six contests still undecided, the Democrats have elected 219 members to the House of Representatives, the Republicans 208, Progressive 2, and Farmer-Labor and American Labor Party 1 each. Thus, the Republicans show a net gain of 42 seats, the Democrats a net loss of 41, the Progressives a loss of 1.

17 Republican Governors

In the Senate, with only one seat—in Montana—undetermined, the Republicans have gained nine new members and the Democrats have lost eight, with Senator George Norris of Nebraska, an Independent Administration supporter, accounting for the other loss. The Democrats elected 15 new members of the Senate which, with 41 hold-overs—only a third of the Senate being up for election at any one year—gives the Administration 56 against 38 for the Republicans. The G. O. P. elected 18 and had 20 incumbents.

Of the 33 Governors the Republicans elected 17, the Democrats

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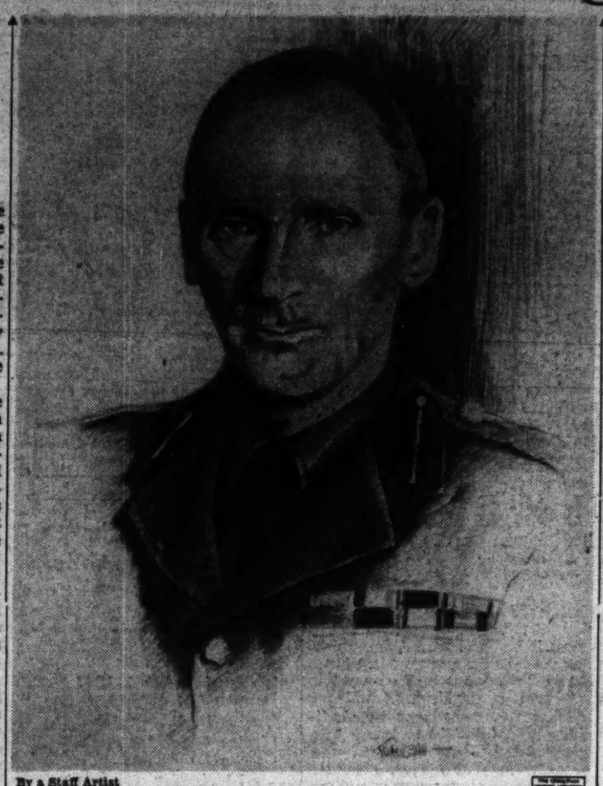

By a Staff Artist

Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery

Commander of the British Eighth Army which is driving back General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Axis Forces in North Africa.

By a Staff Artist

British Victory in Egypt

Broken line shows approximately the position of the battleline in Egypt, although the British break through has carried the advance so far that no definite line can be said to exist.

The Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor maps the battle zone in Egypt: First page, second section.

Victory in Egypt Sets Mediterranean Stage

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 5—The Axis has lost the Battle for Egypt and the United Nations now have a strongly favorable prospect of winning the battle for the Mediteranean.

This meaning is attached here to the Eighth Army's victory at El Alamein. News that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces are in full retreat has been acclaimed in London as one of the most significant developments in the entire war.

Hitler has been dealt a "blow the importance of which cannot be exaggerated," to cite the King's message of thanks and congratulation to Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Commander of the United Nations forces of the Middle East.

It is already plain that British Dominion, and Allied forces in Egypt have achieved what the King called "far-reaching success."

How far-reaching, it is too soon to say with certainty. But it is apparent even now that the defeat inflicted on the Rommel Army is the heaviest he has yet had to take. Everything depends now on whether the British leaders, General Alexander and Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the Eighth Army, are able to turn their present advantage into a conclusive victory by preventing the Axis forces from escaping and reorganizing their defenses closer to their supply bases in Libya.

"The Eighth Army continues to advance," the Middle East communiqué today declared, but it admits certain pockets of isolated resistance.

Nazi Claim Ridiculed

Berlin's claim today that Marshal Rommel has the situation well in hand is generally ridiculed here. At the same time, however, there is no premature exultation in informed quarters in London. The Eighth Army has had nearly two weeks of the hardest fighting day and night. The more it advances, the more difficult its supply problem will become. Lessons of past desert campaigns are recalled. As United Nations' lines of communication become stretched and Marshal Rommel's become shorter, the task of completing the destruc-

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Gains by Allies disclose destination of arms; magnitude of plans hints second front.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—America now knows what has happened to a heavy portion of the tanks, guns and planes it has been building. They have been sent to North Africa where they are playing a crucial part in rolling back the army of German General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Although it was known here that a heavy stream of American supplies had been reaching the British Eighth Army in Egypt ever since the disastrous United Nations defeat last spring, it is now apparent that a considerably greater stock of ordnance and aircraft has reached the forces of Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery than was generally supposed.

The fact that 7,000 more American specialist troops have just arrived in Egypt indicates still further the importance Washington attaches to the North African Front and the extent to which this country is becoming involved in the fighting there. Most of the 7,000 were tank mechanics, technicians, Air Force ground workers, engineers, signal men and clerks.

Strong Support for British

Although British Imperial troops, reinforced by thousands owing allegiance to Allied Governments-in-exile, are doing virtually all the frontline fighting in North Africa, it is obvious that an immense American organization is being set up throughout the North African-East African-Asia Minor area.

Since it is not thought probable that this organization would be formed either for purely defensive purposes or for the benefit of an entirely British army, observers here believe that it is part of a plan calling for the ultimate dispatch of a full United States army to this part of the world. This interpretation is being advanced by those who have foreseen the possibility that the second front may be opened from Africa.

As recently as a month ago, persons familiar with the North African situation had declared that it would take the United Nations a full year to compensate for the immense amount of materiel lost to the Germans during Marshal Rommel's victorious advance to within 60 miles of Alexandria. It was said that the Germans, despite their preoccupation in Russia, would be able to send enough supplies across the narrow Mediterranean to match the equipment coming over the 13,000-mile sea route from the United States.

Huge Flow of Supplies

It is now apparent, both from the results of the British attack and from Berlin's own admission, that the Americans and British managed to organize a flow of materials which surpassed imagination and which not only made up for the losses of last spring but also gave the United Nations superiority in quantity and quality of materiel.

Behind this supply line there lies the still rapidly-expanding American armament industry. To this country's aircraft production already standing at the extraordinary figure of 5,000 planes a month—believed to be at least double Germany's capacity—there is now added a formidable monthly volume of new tanks.

It is estimated that the United States is now producing in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

British capture 9,000 prisoners and huge quantities of arms in desert drive.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Britain and all the exiled Governments in London are celebrating the Allied breakthrough near El Alamein as a great victory.

This means that the British Eighth Army under General Montgomery breached the Axis line in North Africa and Marshal Rommel could not close it. The Nazi leader, therefore, can have no hope of reforming the present line, and his troops are in full flight to some point—Sidi Barrani, Halfaya Pass, or somewhere in Libya—where there may be a prepared position.

Judging from the fact that the British have captured Gen. Ritter von Thoma, leader of the German Afrika Korps, while Gen. George von Stumma, Marshal Rommel's second in command, is known to have been killed, the prospects of retrieving the German-Italian armies in good order seems doubtful. The Italians refer to fighting in progress up to Fuka, 70 miles west of the El Alamein line.

There are indications that some new British tactics took the German commander by surprise.

The breakthrough came at the end of 12 days of cautious infantry and artillery preparation, during which mine fields were cleared and the ground properly prepared. The breakthrough, when it finally came, found some of the defenses unmanned and the Nazis obviously unprepared. The fact that more than 9,000 prisoners were taken within 24 hours, with 260 tanks captured or destroyed, indicates the extent of defeat.

One of the great contributing elements to the Allied success has been command of the air. It has given the Allies freedom of reconnaissance over the Nazi lines, while Marshal Rommel's airmen were rigidly kept away from the Allied lines and so could not observe their movements. Moreover, the constant bombing of all supplies headed, by land or sea, for Marshal Rommel's men has severely dislocated his plans, as also has the merciless shattering of his now fleeing forces and equipment.

If German reports are true—as they may well be—a British naval force has assembled at Gibraltar. There have been repeated signs of the Mediterranean Fleet operating along the North African coast in the past 12 days. The force may soon be found co-operating with General Alexander in some new operation of importance.

In the Southern Pacific, the fact that the Japanese last Saturday landed reinforcements east of the American base on Guadalcanal in the Solomons appears not to have halted the American advance westward. The Japanese newcomers have not yet put in an appearance. Capture of machine guns and two light-artillery pieces indicates the Americans are pushing on toward the Japanese base to the west, although in jungle fighting progress is naturally slow.

Similarly, in New Guinea, General MacArthur's men continue their progress toward Buna across the narrow 120-mile waist of the east end of the island. At the same time, heavy bombers continue destructive raids against the Japanese at Buna, at Lae 175 miles farther up the island, and also at Timor to the west.

In Russia, the Germans do not appear to have made any gains. Whether they are sending three or four divisions from the front to help Marshal Rommel, as reports from Athens say, is not certain—though not unlikely. For the moment the front seems stabilized at Stalingrad, on the Black Sea, and in the Caucasus.

Rommel in Flight:

British Forces Spread Havoc Across Desert

Weakened by the loss of thousands of men captured, killed, wounded, or isolated in their desert strongpoints, the Axis Army was in full flight today across western Egypt.

Only a rearward moving screen

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Minimum Beauty Parlor Wage Of $18 Is Ordered by State

Minimum wages, which had their American origin in Massachusetts, reached their highest here this week in a new State order covering the beauty culture occupation.

Experienced beauty culture employees will hereafter get a minimum of $18 a week. Previously $16.50 has been the top pay required by Massachusetts among the 5 occupations covered by its minimum wage orders, and many of the beauty culture women had a minimum of $14.50.

Today under federal and state minimum wage laws, more than 15,000,000 men, women and minors find minimum wage protection under the system which the Massachusetts Legislature set under way just 30 years ago this year by passage of the first act.

Unlike the federal Wage-Hour Law of 1938, which sets minimum for both men and women, the Massachusetts law, which became effective in 1913, covers only women and minors.

Some 15,000 women will benefit from this week's raises, it is estimated by the Department of Labor and Industries, which administers the wage orders.

Up to this week the minimum for hairdressers was $16.50, for operators $14.50, for manicurists $14.50, and for maids and appointment clerks $14.50. The boosts in pay will mean $1.50 a week for some and $3.50 for others.

After studies of several months last spring, the Wage Board appointed by the State to make recommendations advised lifting the hairdressers to $18 and the operators, manicurists and clerks to $16.50.

The State Minimum Wage Commission, which is headed by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, accepted its proposals after a public hearing.

Part-time pay has been lifted from 30 cents an hour for hairdressers, 40 cents for operators and manicurists, and 35 cents for maids and clerks to 50 cents for all with experience.

By a new ruling, the work week is set for any period over 32 hours. A full week's pay is required for

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

President Submits Blueprint Of Postwar Transport System

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to Congress today a blueprint for possible formation of a postwar American transportation system featuring streamlined cars on express highways and thousands of commercial airplanes.

The recommendations were made by a special Committee of Research Experts, headed by Owen D. Young, an industrialist, under the sponsorship of the National Resources Planning Board.

The President transmitted the report to Congress for its consideration, primarily in postwar planning without making any specific comments on the Committee's recommendations.

The Committee visualized a demand of the nation after the war for cheaper, faster, better service.

The period of letdown from war production, the Committee said, will be ideal for both public and private expenditure of money to create the desired transportation facilities and at the same time make jobs for former soldiers and war workers.

"It is abundantly clear," the Committee said, "that with the return of peace, the shackles will be broken and a transport-rationed people will demand and secure a vastly enlarged system of highways, airways and to a lesser degree waterways that will overshadow all the progress of the past."

Railroads, Special Problem

The railroads were pictured as a special problem, for which some—yet undevised—means must be found to provide government money for modernization, consolidation and reorganization.

In the motor field, the Committee's comment follows:

"War conditions provide an excellent opportunity in the highway transportation industry for the redesign of automotive equipment along functional lines; and for the planning of a modern interregional highway system and

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Three Recounts Loom in Bay State as the G. O. P. Hails Election Day Victories

Republicans Show Gain In Lower Branch

Possibility of three recounts in Massachusetts election battles loomed today, as Republicans were rejoicing over their series of successes in Tuesday's election.

William A. Carey, Democratic nominee and Boston City Councilor, announced that he will seek a recount in the Tenth Congressional District, where he lost the election to Representative Christian A. Herter, (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, by 3,197 votes. The original count gave Mr. Herter 64,345 and Mr. Carey 61,148.

The Herter margin was surprisingly narrow in view of the fact that the 1941 Republican Legislature in reapportioning the Bay State Congressional districts supposedly made the Tenth District safely Republican. Mr. Carey piled up a tremendous lead in the Boston section of the district, while Mr. Herter led strongly in the Republican areas of Brookline and Newton.

Mr. Carey has taken out recount petitions. He has until Friday at 5 p. m. to file his recount requests.

An even closer race was run in the Third Congressional District between Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and Mayor Alfred Woollacott of Fitchburg, the Republican nominee. Mr. Philbin won by 708 votes in the original count. The results gave Mr. Philbin 46,393 votes and Mayor Woollacott 45,685.

Mayor Woollacott is now considering whether to seek a recount.

Unless the recounts change the lineup, the Republicans will have a 10 to 4 majority in the Bay State delegation to the United States House of Representatives. At present the GOP margin is 9 to 6. Massachusetts is losing a Congressional seat as of January, 1943, because of the shift required by the 1940 census.

The other possible Massachusetts recount concerns the close race for State Treasurer won by Francis X. Hurley, former Democratic State Auditor, over State Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston. M. Hurley's winning margin was 662,288 votes to 651,044. Inasmuch as Mr. Hurley's plurality was less than one per cent of the vote, Mr. Curtis may obtain a state-wide recount by obtaining 250 voter signatures in each of four counties.

Curtis Waits

Questioned today whether he would ask for a recount, Senator Curtis stated:

"I have no comment until I have a chance to examine the detailed election figures."

Meanwhile, examination of the complete election results in Massachusetts revealed that the G. O. P. will have more complete control on Beacon Hill in 1943 and 1944 than at any time since 1930.

Besides strengthening its hold in the Legislature, and capturing all constitutional offices except those of State Treasurer and State Auditor, the Republicans recaptured complete control of the Executive Council by winning seven seats to one for the Democrats.

Although the G. O. P. during the past four years have held all the constitutional offices but one, they have not enjoyed numerical control in the Council. Also from 1931 through 1938 the Democrats held the gubernatorial position, as well as many other important Statewide positions.

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By a Staff Photographer

"This Is the Army" Ticket Crowd

View down Huntington Avenue, showing the early line-up of ticket buyers today at the Boston Opera House for reservations at Irving Berlin's all-soldier show, "This Is the Army," which opens for a two-week engagement in Boston on Monday, Nov. 16. Although this picture includes only the beginning of the line as it extended up Huntington Avenue and round the block on Forsyth Street, the queue continued down St. Stephen Street, up Opera Place and back to Huntington Avenue again.

Line for Army Show Tickets Formed in Chill Early Morning

Undismayed by chilly temperatures and the prospect of hours of waiting, ticket buyers for Irving Berlin's all-soldier show, "This Is the Army," began to line up at the box office of the Boston Opera House as early as two o'clock this morning.

By the time tickets went on sale at 10 a. m., the queue completely encircled the Opera House block and lapped around in a double line up Huntington Avenue. There was estimated to be a crowd of more than 600 in the lineup.

Military police who patrolled the area reported that the first arrivals were a man and woman, who took their position in line at 2 a. m. Most of the crowd, however, rushed in between 7:30 and 8 a. m., with the parade constantly growing from then on.

A couple which had been there since 7:30 o'clock were on the point of shuffling through the entrance to the lobby at 10:40. It was a good-natured crowd, however, that faced the prospect of inching around a whole block at a snail's pace; it had the true Army spirit, and "if the boys can take it, I guess we can" seemed to be the unspoken sentiment of the throng.

Many women brought their knitting, and khaki sweaters for soldiers had plenty of opportunity to grow several inches, provided fingers could keep warm enough to be nimble. Hundreds were standing on papers to protect their feet against the chill of the pavement and there were numerous jokes about having come away from home without hot water bottles.

Passersby were astounded to learn that the second line in front of the Opera House would have to make the complete trip around the building and come back again before it was anywhere near its goal—the ticket office.

Two box offices were open inside, manned entirely by soldiers attached to the Army show. Word spread quickly among the waiting people that no one individual would be sold more than six tickets, and those who had arrived with the hope of buying a block of tickets for parties and friends were trying to figure out a way around the difficulty.

The show, which has been a complete sell-out in all cities where it has played and which seems destined for the same thing in Boston, will open on Monday, Nov. 16, for a two-weeks' engagement.

There are no mail or telephone orders, and all ticket buyers must make their purchases at the theater box office, which will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The cast includes 300 soldiers, and the entire proceeds of the show are turned over to Army Emergency Relief. So far, the show has brought in about $1,225,000, including $250,000 paid by Warner Brothers for the film rights, with the entire profits of the movie production also going to Army Relief.

Boston Dimout Studied

The Street Lighting Committee of the Illuminating Engineering Society of the United States opened a two-day conference at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, yesterday. This Committee has been requested to assist the Army Engineering Board in writing specifications for dimout control of street lighting. The Committee chose Boston for its meeting in order to obtain the benefit of experience in this dimmed-out area.

Ellsworth Francisco, Bureau of Street Lighting, Newark, N. J., is Chairman of the Committee. George Korten, Consumers Power Company, Jackson, Mich., is Secretary, and C. A. B. Halvorson, General Electric Company, Lynn, is the local representative of the group.

Membership is made up of men connected with State and municipal departments throughout the country, utility men, laboratory men, professors, and manufacturers.

A luncheon meeting was attended by Col. Harold G. Storke, Director of Internal Security Division, First Service Command; Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the Protective Division, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Joseph M. Loughlin, Director, First Civilian Defense Area; Capt. Oscar Cleaver, Army Engineering Board, Fort Belvior, Va.; J. W. Farley, Executive Director, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; R. B. Brown, Illuminating Engineering Society, Boston; John T. Ward, Boston Edison Company, and Thomas S. Knight, Vice-President, General Electric Company.

Beauty Culture Minimum Wage Is Increased to $18

Continued from Page 1

any stretch of hours beyond 32 and up to 48.

The latest minimum wage order was developed under the direction of the woman who also participated in working out the first minimum wage this State and the nation ever saw.

Chairman of the Beauty Culture Wage Board was Miss Amy Hewes, who served as Executive Secretary of the first Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission that Massachusetts had.

Now College Professor

Miss Hewes, who is now professor and head of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., was enlisted to again take a hand in minimum wage protection for women of Massachusetts. She made a number of trips to Boston to head the Beauty Culture Wage Board.

LaRue Brown, well-known Boston Attorney and President of the City Club of Boston, piloted the beginnings of minimum wage legislation in Massachusetts and the United States. He steered the pioneer Massachusetts law through the Legislature and then directed the beginnings of minimum wage administration as chairman of the first commission. Twenty-five States have since adopted similar laws.

The new orders are being mailed out from the State House today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

SNOW | WARMER | COOL | COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight, gentle winds.

All New England States: Warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:35 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Friday, 9:58 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Thursday by 6:06 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Bay State Results For State Offices

The complete unofficial results in the contests for Statewide offices in Massachusetts follow:

Governor
*Saltonstall (R) 757,847
Putnam (D) 628,866

U. S. Senator
*Lodge (R) 721,069
Casey (D) 640,357

Lieutenant Governor
*Cahill (R) 733,428
Carr (D) 608,293

Secretary
*Cook (R) 693,056
Buckley J. (D) 627,456

Treasurer
Hurley (D) 662,288
Curtis (R) 651,044

Auditor
*Buckley T. (D) 683,223
Wood (R) 628,495

Attorney General
*Bushnell (R) 740,808
Agnew (D) 576,091
*Incumbent

County Posts Near-By Filled As Expected

County elections in Eastern Massachusetts fell under the shadow of more dramatic state-wide contests yesterday as most county incumbents were re-elected without opposition.

Because of the fact that Suffolk County—Boston, Revere, Winthrop, and Chelsea—is overwhelmingly Democratic, and near-by counties—Middlesex, Norfolk, and Plymouth—predominantly Republican, election contests are always one-sided.

Results, in fact, are ordinarily predetermined in the primary contests. The nominees of the dominant party is virtually assured of election. In most cases, the minority party does not even offer a candidate.

The men who will hold important county offices are as follows:

Suffolk County:

William J. Foley (D) $9,000-a-year District Attorney, re-elected for his fifth four-year term, without opposition. No other Suffolk County District Attorney has served as long as Mr. Foley.

Arthur W. Sullivan (D) veteran $6,500 Register of Probate and Insolvency, re-elected without opposition for a fourth six-year term.

Middlesex County:

Robert F. Bradford (R) $7,000 District Attorney, re-elected without opposition for his second four-year term.

Chales C. Warren (R) $4,000 County Commissioner, appeared assured of re-election for a second four-year term on the basis of returns from 33 of the 54 communities in the county. At that point, his margin over Thomas B. Brennan (D) was 123,977 to 101,091.

Loring P. Jordan (R) $6,500 Register of Probate and Insolvency, re-elected without opposition for a third six-year term.

Charles P. Howard (R) $6,300 Treasurer, beginning a six-year term after filling a vacancy in the post since 1938. He was unopposed.

Norfolk and Plymouth Counties:

Edmund R. Dewing (R) $6,000 District Attorney, re-elected for his third four-year term, without opposition.

Frederick A. Leavitt (R) $3,000 County Commissioner, re-elected for his fifth four-year term, without opposition.

Willard E. Everett (R) $5,400 Clerk of Courts, elected for a six-year term, after filling a vacancy since April, 1942. He was unopposed.

Alfred E. Henderson (R) $5,100 Register of Probate and Insolvency, elected without opposition for a six-year term. He has filled a vacancy from November, 1940.

Ralph D. Pettingell (R) $4,800 Treasurer, re-elected for his second six-year term, without opposition.

Laconia Workers Pick Machinists

In the largest recent labor election in New Hampshire, employees of Scott & Williams, Inc., of Laconia voted 637 to 372 for the machinists' union to represent them in collective bargaining. Announcement of the returns was made here by the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board, which conducted the balloting.

The company, which makes textile machinery, has three plants in Laconia. Production and maintenance workers voted. The union, the International Association of Machinists, is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Set for Boston Appearance

Soloists With Conservatory Orchestra

Soloists who will play with the New England Conservatory Orchestra opening its forty-first season of free concerts tonight in Jordan Hall, Boston, are: Margaret Mason, faculty member, harpsichord, and students Olivia Silberberg, violincello, and Walter Targ, violin. Shown with baton is Quincy Porter, director. Also soloing at the program beginning at 8:15 p. m., but not shown here, are Willem Valkenier of the Boston Symphony and Conservatory faculty, who will play his horn, and Richard Webber, student violinist.

By a Staff Photographer

Chinese Exhibit Marks Fall Flower Show

The 113th Annual Fall Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society opened today, featuring an unusual Chinese exhibit. Shown here, Miss Lydia Dan, Director of the Chinese-American Women's Division of the United China Relief, whose father is a general with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Army in China, is kneeling before a Chinese bowl which rests on a lacquer stand. She is surrounded by beautiful vari-colored chrysanthemums.

'Mums' Are Attractive Feature At Boston Fall Flower Show

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan developed them, but it was China where chrysanthemums originated, is the obvious message of the Oriental corner in the 113th annual fall flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The carved wood Buddha which the Museum of Fine Arts lent for the occasion broods with philosophic calm over a bower of choice plants set up by Mrs. Edward Forbes of Gerry's Landing, while now and then a coin rings inside the bronze bowl receiving contributions to Chinese relief.

Particularly enchanting are the cascade chrysanthemums shown by Edwin S. Webster, President of the Horticultural Society. Small and similar to daisies, they foam white and yellow, over the board fence of a garden exhibit arranged by Peter Arnott, Mr. Webster's estate superintendent. The yellow variety, and the original cascade, which has traveled to all parts of the world, is named the Jane Harte, after the exhibitor's grand-daughter.

All sizes and varieties of chrysanthemums are to be seen today and the next three days in Horticultural Hall, from pert buttonhole flowerets to huge, curly mops standing shoulder high.

Hardy blossoms, grown out of doors in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, glow in shades of gold and bronze and copper against a background of oak leaves of russet hue. There are trimly curled heads of lavender and yellow; shaggy, wind-blown specimens of a shade between ivory and honey, and lion-colored manes with an independent toss, crowded into a V garden, for Victory, shown by W. T. Walke & Sons of Salem, who are also exhibiting a new daisy-like chrysanthemum not yet named.

The formal autumn garden of Mrs. Francis Crowninshield of Marblehead, with summer house and ivy-covered sundial, is the last which her superintendent, Thomas Murray, noted for his exhibits, may set up for some time. He is about to enter his country's service.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum has sent a colorful display of chrysanthemums from Fenway Court. The Arnold Arboretum exhibit is one of shrubs which originated in China. From Fort Devens comes a display of miniature gardens and plants, many of them cacti, which soldiers have cultivated.

Many types of house plants, including begonias, African violets, and succulent curiosities so tiny they can flourish in a pottery shoe about two inches long are shown by F. I. Carter & Sons of Tewksbury. One of the unusual desert specimens is the "Old Man of the Mountains," a cactus with a prickly, grayish beard.

In addition to a garden of chrysanthemums, Mrs. E. D. Brandegee of Faulkner Farm is showing a group of Nirienes, a South American variety having graceful vermilion blossoms of the Amaryllis type.

Auxiliary 'Cops' Find Square Full of Debris and Wardens

By an Auxiliary Policeman

Auxiliary police, summoned for special detail yesterday afternoon by the sergeant, were sitting around in the station house waiting for something to happen.

It was now dark, with the thermometer outside falling rapidly and most of the men in the volunteer group hoping out loud that they wouldn't have to stand on a windy corner for the rest of the night.

"These air-conditioned helmets were all right in the summer," said one, a bank clerk. "But I'd like to trade mine for a beaver hat tonight."

No. 190, who had conveniently forgotten his tin head piece, sat at the far end of the room, trying to be as inconspicuous as possible. Anyhow, he had his club, badge, whistle, flashlight and ambition.

The monotony was broken about 8:05 when Officer 1487 brought in a customer. Ordinarily, it is an unexciting procedure. The victim merely stands at a window with the arresting officer, gives a thumbnail sketch of his personal history to the lieutenant on duty and raises his hands above his head while submiting to a search.

Everything went along according to schedule until the search. It seems this customer was ticklish. But the lieutenant didn't think it was so funny, so nobody thought it was funny.

A few minutes later the sergeant came in.

"All right men, line up," he ordered.

Much shuffling of feet and clanking of helmets. "A series of mock bombing are being staged," the sergeant continued. "They are known officially as 'incidents.' As the reports come in you men will be assigned to lend police support at these 'incidents.' So get your coats on and be ready."

First came an "incident" at Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues. "The underpass has been blown up," smiled the Sergeant. "Four men get down there on the double."

No argument there.

Next came a call from Massachusetts and Boylston; then one from somewhere on Marlboro Street. Next, Kenmore Square.

The Sergeant at Kenmore had the startling information that the place had been more or less demolished and that it was supposed to be roped off. "But we haven't any rope," he added, trying to appear unconcerned.

Suddenly the serenity of the Square was shattered by the shouting of an air raid warden, of which there were more than pedestrians.

"It was rather a big 'incident,'" he said, looking for all the world like a man who has just witnessed a tragedy. "One bomb hit the Kenmore Restaurant, killing four people and injuring half a dozen others. A direct hit was made on the Hotel Kenmore, throwing debris for 100 yards. We had to call out the Fire Department, an ambulance, the Red Cross and the Water and Gas Departments, then the police. By the way, how long have you been here?"

"Oh, about 10 minutes," said No. 190.

"Ten minutes!" bellowed the efficient gentleman with the white arm band. "Why the 'incident' occurred three quarters of an hour ago!"

"Well, next time don't keep it a secret," said No. 190. "Let's all get in on the fun."

After which the auxiliary police retreated, mumbling indistinguishable words and phrases.

DEPENDABLE
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JEWELER
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Mayor Sees First Aid In Mock Air Raid

In one of the more dramatic of a series of CPX games in Boston, several "victims" of a high explosive bomb were given "first aid" at South Station as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and officials of the City Committee on Public Safety looked on.

A series of 25 incidents, including that at South Station, tested the competence of 4,000 Boston wardens and rescue personnel in a mock air raid directed by Army officers connected with the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense.

The test, like others being conducted nightly in other sections of the city, is known in civilian defense circles as a "Command Post Exercise," or "CPX game." Later in the month, a city-wide CPX game will be staged with blackout and general public participation, which were not involved last night.

Blackout on North Shore

While Boston was going through the motions of air raid rescues, Lynn, Lynnfield, Nahant, Saugus, and Swampscott to the north staged a full-scale surprise blackout and air raid drill.

The sirens first sounded in the Greater Lynn area at 7:47 p. m., calling wardens to their posts with the dot-dot-dot-dash "call of the V." At 8:31, the sirens blasted the alarm, signal for the beginning of the blackout, but many householders thought the "air raid" was over and switched on their lights.

By 8:52, when the "all clear" sounded, most of the lights had been out at one time or another, Marshall W. Hunt, Secretary to the Lynn Committee said, but the test showed "we have a lot to learn."

As elsewhere, some citizens (and even a few wardens) still seem to confuse the "call of the V" with the alarm, Mr. Hunt said. If this mistake were made in a real raid, lights would go out too soon and then come on again at exactly the moment when enemy bombers were arriving overhead.

Brought Good Results

One achievement, proving the value of the V signal, was mobilization of an estimated 76 per cent of the region's ARP personnel without use of the telephone, Mr. Hunt said.

Approximately 39 "incidents" similar to those in Boston were staged in Lynn, but three of them began by mistake 15 minutes before the alarm—that is, 15 minutes before the planes would, in a real raid, have arrived and begun to drop bombs.

At South Station, Boston, the Atlantic Avenue entrance was blocked by air raid wardens for more than half an hour following explosion of a "bomb" at 8:55. Other incidents took place earlier at North Station and at 23 other locations in Back Bay, Roxbury, and downtown Boston.

A chief umpire, Ralph E. Morrison, supervised distribution of sealed envelopes to wardens, each envelope containing a description of the incident which had occurred. The warden's instructions were to act as if the damage described were real.

English High School boys cooperated at South Station by playing "dead" and "injured," the latter receiving treatment from ambulances and medical units.

Tonight, similar CPX games will be held in East and South Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "American Minor Arts" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 17.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Justice Murphy Calls for Greater Sacrifices on Part of the American People

Flow of Oil Into N. E. Is Slowing Up

Tank cars of petroleum moved into New England last week at a retarded rate. Where the previous week had shown a peak total of 8,043 cars, the week ending October 31 could boast of no more than 7,907.

W. P. Homans, manager of the priorities department of the New England Regional War Production Board, meanwhile is doing all he can to promote further conversion of heating systems from oil to coal. Remarking on the fact that many who would convert are finding it impossible to get grates, Mr. Homans asked that any such cases should be reported to his office at once.

"I know," Mr. Homans declared, "that there are some distributors who are well stocked with grates and others who are not. I also know that some distributors and manufacturers are refusing to sell on account of price restrictions. We want to help and we believe we can, but it is only by having specific cases brought to our attention that we shall be able to find the most important causes of the difficulties which the patriotic and wise householder is facing."

The Office of Petroleum Coordinator believes, on the basis of figures just made public, that householders along the Atlantic Seaboard are beginning to realize the seriousness of the oil situation and are converting at a slightly accelerated pace during the last six weeks.

"Present forecasts," says the OPC, "indicate that Atlantic Seaboard domestic fuel oil supplies will be even lower than anticipated 30 days ago. There is no guarantee that the supply will meet even minimum requirements."

Figures show that only about six per cent of the East Coast users of domestic fuel oil have responded to conversion requests, though surveys indicate that 50 per cent could convert "without undue complications."

Even Lower

Massachusetts householders will be fortunate if they get 50 per cent of their 1941 consumption of fuel oil this winter, F. L. Higginson, Director of Services and Supplies of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, said today.

Addressing the 15th annual meeting of Town Forest Committee at the State House, Mr. Higginson said that the actual value in oil of a 1,000-gallon oil ration book is problematical. Stating that he had no official status but had attended many conferences on the oil situation in Washington, the Committee on Public Safety official said an individual has absolutely no assurance that he will receive all the oil for which his ration book will entitle him.

He stated emphatically the oil shortage could not be emphasized too greatly.

Estimates Made

Local boards, he said, are estimating that a householder will receive approximately 70 per cent of his 1941 consumption. He added that he thought 65 per cent would be high.

"In fact," he said, "I think we will be lucky to get 50 per cent."

New England is not alone in its fuel problem, Mr. Higginson said, explaining that northern Michigan and the Dakotas are facing the same situation. He said that we have storage facilities here for 25,000,000 barrels of oil, but there are only 10,000,000 barrels on hand.

The speaker said it is equally imperative to conserve coal to offset the coal shortage that will inevitably develop next year because of transportation difficulties.

Harris A. Reynolds, Director of Wood Fuel Production under Mr. Higginson and Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, told the meeting that pressure on railroads could be relieved 15 per cent if 1,000,000 cords of wood were used here a year.

"We're a bunch of weaklings," he said, "if we can't get by in New England for two years with wood when our ancestors got by for 200 years."

Bay State forests, Mr. Reynolds said, would be better off if 1,000,000 cords of wood were cut from them intelligently. There is enough wood in western Massachusetts, he added, to supply the metropolitan area if it could be chopped and hauled.

118 Waves at Smith Due for Commissions

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 5 (AP)—Commissions will be awarded to 118 Waves tomorrow when the second group of probationary officers will be graduated from the Naval Reserve Midshipman School at Smith College. Admiral Randall Jacobs of Washington, Chief of Naval Personnel, will address the group, the school announced. The ceremony will be preceded by a review of the Waves on the college athletic field.

Suffolk County Votes For Legalized Betting

Contrary to a previous announcement, voters of Suffolk County favored continuation of legalized betting on horse and dog racing. The vote was:

Horse Racing—Yes 185,118, No 82,345.

Dog Racing—Yes 165,881, No 89,615.

Wide World

How to Get the Most From Your Oil Burner

1. Rupert Roaf, former first-class fireman in the United States Navy, and now holder of a civilian first-class fireman's license, shows how any householder may take care of his oil burner. Here Mr. Roaf is oiling the motor bearings. He keeps his boiler well insulated.

2. At least once a week the flame should be checked by opening the boiler door only just far enough to see inside. If opened too wide, air will flood in and change character of flame and accurate check cannot be made. Flame should not be smoky. If it is, call an oil-burner expert.

3. At frequent intervals a pail of water should be drawn from bottom of the boiler as shown here. This keeps out rust which otherwise would settle. Water should be drawn until it runs clear. Then add fresh water until water level is correct in glass gauge.

4. Twice during the winter season the oil burner should be shut off and the clean-out doors opened for inspection. If inside of boiler looks dirty, it should be thoroughly cleaned with a wire boiler brush.

5. Here is a close-up of the air intake mechanism of the average burner. It should be kept clean and free from dust. With the burner stopped, dust should be wiped away from the intake screen with a clean cloth.

6. The water level in the boiler should be watched with particular care during the coldest months. Here is shown the proper water level.

Jurist Sees U. S. as Final Victor in War

To gain victory over Germany and Japan, the American people must make far greater sacrifices than they have thus far, Associate Justice Frank Murphy, of the United States Supreme Court, asserted emphatically in an interview here today.

In Boston to address the Advertising Club tonight on the subject "A Nation in Peril Awakens," the Supreme Court Justice emphasized that the United States is facing the two greatest armies ever developed in the history of the world. To beat these armies, he added, the attitude of the people in general must be strengthened substantially to prepare them for necessary sacrifices.

Yet the former Governor General of the Philippines and former Attorney General left no doubt of his conviction that the United States will be the final victor.

Completely avoiding controversial and political subjects, just as Supreme Court members have through the years, Mr. Justice Murphy devoted practically his entire on-the-record remarks to unstinted praise for the United States Army, its personnel, training and equipment.

Election Comment

His only comment on the Tuesday election results, which showed a resurgence of Republican strength throughout the country, was:

"I have complete and absolute faith in the processes of democracy and the decisions of the people should always be accepted as good ones. . . . Let no one be disturbed about the healthy functions of democracy."

Mr. Justice Murphy recently returned from three months active duty as a Lieutenant Colonel with the United States Army, being in training both with infantry detachments and with the Second Armored Division.

Quietly, but with obvious conviction, the Supreme Court Justice told newspapermen:

"Our army, when at close range, leaves not the slightest doubt that, when trained and equipped, it will destroy the enemy."

On numerous occasions the interviewers attempted to divert Mr. Justice Murphy to other subjects, but each time he returned to the subject of the army, after talking off the record on such subjects as the present British Eighth Army offensive in Egypt. Likewise he touched on the India question which he plans to discuss in his speech tonight.

Mightiest Army

"We are building the mightiest army in the world," he declared. "Our officers are doing a superb job in getting our army ready in so short a time. It shows the real power of America."

Regarding the battle of production, Mr. Justice Murphy pointed out that when he visited China, Japan and other areas while Governor General of the Philippines he found all the automobiles came from Detroit.

"I see no reason now why we can't clutter the same streets with our tanks," he added.

Mr. Justice Murphy became thoroughly enthusiastic about the war production of the automobile plants. Regardless of the attitude of the great automobile industrialists on labor and other questions, he said, they are proving their patriotism by their war production records.

Besides production of tanks, guns and the like, he added, "they are doing new, creative things that can't be discussed. It is a heartening picture."

Second Front

Asked about a second front and other military problems, the Justice asserted:

"I believe in a free press and free speech, but the decisions ought to be left to those in authority, including decisions on opening of a second front and the like."

Returning once more to the Army, Justice Murphy unreservedly praised the American tanks as the best in the world. Although cognizant of the criticism directed against some models, Mr. Murphy asserted:

"No tank in the Axis forces is in a class with out General Grants and General Lees."

Likewise, Mr. Justice Murphy, who was a Captain in World War No. 1, said that the Second Armored Division "is the most powerful striking force under our flag." He added that "no single division in Europe has the striking power of the Second Armored Division."

Mr. Justice Murphy hailed the seizure of Guadalcanal as "a great military achievement, perfectly executed."

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals.	175½
2,500 gals.	146¼
2,000 gals.	117
1,500 gals.	87¾

By a Staff Photographer

All Aboard for Fort Devens and Other Way Stations to the Axis!

Another large group of aviation cadets left North Station, Boston, this morning for Fort Devens, from which point they will be sent to Nashville, Tenn., and San Antonio, Texas, to Army Air Fields, where they will train for commissions in the Army Air Corps as pilots, navigators, and bombardiers. The men are shown here at the Station being addressed by Sergeant W. J. Mohan of the Army Recruiting Headquarters in Boston.

Retailers Told U. S. on Road To Inflation

Boston retail merchants were warned today by an official Government representative that the United States has already gone "one-fifth of the way to all-out inflation."

John Teele, Price Officer for the Massachusetts State Office of Price Administration, said the Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently surveyed food prices and discovered that the increase between 1939 and 1942 is in some commodities comparable to the inflationary rise in the period from 1913 to 1920.

The meeting, called by Mayor Maruice J. Tobin to form one link in a growing drive to combat inflation in Boston, also heard Kenneth Backman, New England Regional Director of OPA; Henry Parkman, State OPA Director, and representatives of the Boston Retail Trade Board and the Boston Better Business Bureau.

Mayor Tobin disclosed that he had invited the Mayors of each of the other Massachusetts cities and the members of local Bay State rationing boards to the climactical Symphony Hall anti-inflation meeting Nov. 19 at which Leon Henderson, National Director of OPA, is scheduled to speak.

The Mayor urged retail dealers to do everything in their power to combat "black markets," which he said were most likely to develop in small street-corner stores. They can be best combated through publicity, he said.

Mr. Teele presented to the meeting the following table of prices in food products, by way of comparing the inflation of the World War I with that of the World War II.

In each instance, the comparison is made by using as a standard the amount of the product which could be purchased for one dollar at the beginning of the period and comparing it with that of the same amount of the product at the end of the period.

Lard	$1-1.87	$1-1.87
Eggs	$1-1.97	$1-1.69
Potatoes	$1-3.71	$1-1.42
White Bread	$1-2.08	$1-1.10
Butter	$1-1.83	$1-1.64
Milk	$1-1.88	$1-1.28
Sugar	$1-3.53	$1-1.33
Leg f Lamb	$1-2.08	$1-1.37
Chuck Roast	$1-1.64	$1-1.33

Legion Adjutant Protests Bridges

An invitation to Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, to speak at Harvard University on Armistice Day was protested today by Coleman C. Curran, Adjutant of the State's Department of the American Legion.

The C. I. O. leader, who is awaiting deportation as an alien Communist, had been invited by the Harvard Teachers' Union.

"We of the American Legion," said Mr. Curran, "view with the greatest regret an invitation to have an individual like Harry Bridges delivering an Armistice Day address, and we sincerely hope that the invitation will be withdrawn and that some outstanding citizen or veteran of the World War who is a citizen of the United States and knows what Americanism really stands for will be invited to deliver the address."

Relations Conference At Colby Junior College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H.—The New England International Relations Club Conference will be held at Colby Junior College on Nov. 6 and 7. Delegates from colleges and universities in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Canada, are expected to attend the two-day meeting.

These conferences are sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace which provides the special speakers.

100 Bay State Youths Leave For Aviation Cadet Training

War Activities in New England

Air Cadets Leave—One hundred Massachusetts youths left Boston this morning bound for the Army Air Force Classification Center at Nashville, Tenn., to begin training as Aviation Cadets. They went first to Fort Devens where they will be reshipped to the southern camp.

These men will train as cadets for approximately eight months in pilot, navigator or bombardier schools, and upon successful completion of their training will be commissioned as as second lieutenants or flight officers in the air forces.

Waac Inspects Edwards—Third Officer Katherine R. Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., Assistant Director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and supervisor of all WAAC activities in the First Service Command, made an advance inspection of the WAAC area in Camp Edwards Tuesday, in preparation for the arrival of 149 members on Dec. 14.

The WAAC officer, who also visited the Post Exchange in the Station Hospital area which has been assigned for the use of the women, was accompanied on her tour by Col. Roy W. Smith, Camp Commander; Capt. J. Alex Lane, assistant chief of the officers' section in the Boston headquarters, and Maj. Arthur W. Nelson, Post Engineer.

School for Non-Coms—A school for all non-commissioned officers of the 1114th Service Command Unit Provisional Battalion from corporals to master sergeants will be inaugurated at Camp Edwards tonight in the unit's recreational hall, it was announced by Lieut. Col. J. H. Lucas, officer in charge of training. The school will be held each Thursday from 5:30 to 6:30 with November's schedule made up entirely of motion pictures. The courses will continue throughout the winter months, Colonel Lucas said.

Navy Seeks V-7 Recruits—Qualified New Englanders may enter Navy training courses leading to commissions as Ensign, Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, Director of Naval Officer Procurement, First Naval District, said today.

"The Navy has urgent need for men to start immediate training as apprentice seamen in Class V-7," Captain Keppler stated. "College graduates, married or single, who have not reached their 28th birthday are eligible for enlistment in the V-7 program. These men should be willing to report for midshipmen training during December and January. Recent enlargement of training stations has made these additional officer-training billets available to college graduates who meet the requirements."

Men wishing to apply for this training should report immediately to the V-7 Selection Board, 6th Floor, 150 Causeway Street, Boston.

Enlistment Records Broken—All records for voluntary enlistment in the Army in New England were broken last month, according to an announcement by Maj.-Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command. Previously, the highest figure for any one month had been that of January, 1942, the first full month after the United States entered the present war.

During the month of October, hundreds of men applied daily at the Boston recruiting headquarters, 1065 Commonwealth Avenue, and at each of the other 40 recruiting stations throughout New England. The rush has taxed examination facilities so heavily, that some men have been forced to wait a day or more before enlistment could be completed, but all applicants are being handled in order.

Two factors accounted largely for the enlistment rush. One was the opportunity which is still open to men aged 18 and 19 to choose the branch of service which they prefer upon enlistment. The other was the quota for mechanics in the Air Forces, which was filled except for radio mechanics and radio operators.

Procurement Inspectors Needed—Emphasizing the need for procurement inspectors for civilian war service appointments in the Air Corps, the Manager of the U. S. Employment Service office, 9 Beacon Street, Boston, announced that a special representative of the Air Corps will be at the office tomorrow from 10:00 a. m. to 8 p. m., and on Saturday from 10:00 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Oil Coupons Ready On Nov. 17, 18, 19

Householders in Massachusetts who are waiting for their fuel-oil coupons to be issued are advised by the Office of Price Administration that coupons will be ready for them on Nov. 17, 18, and 19.

"It is expected," said State OPA Director Henry Parkman, Jr., "that arrangements will be made locally between rationing boards and school superintendents for the specified times and places during these days when rations will be issued.

"In most cases they will be issued at schoolhouses where applicants registered. Consumers should watch for local announcements to avoid confusion."

Dr. James Byrne

Dr. James Byrne, New York lawyer and former Chancellor of New York University, who passed on yesterday at his home in New York City, was a former member of the Harvard Corporation, to which post he was elected in 1920. A prominent Roman Catholic layman, he was the first of his faith to be elected to the School's Board of Governors.

Dr. Byrne was one of the leaders of a group of prominent Irish-Americans who urged Eamon De Valera to open the ports and bases of Eire to the British.

Considered one of the country's foremost corporation lawyers at the turn of the century, Dr. Byrne had practiced law in New York City since 1882. Active in reform movements, he campaigned for the election of Seth Lowe, President of Columbia University, as Mayor of New York City in the 1901 Fusion campaign. He helped re-elect Mayor F. H. La Guardia in 1937.

Dr. Byrne was an advocate of the extension of higher education to women and for the admission of women to the practice of law.

Drive to Open For Jalopies, Kitchen Fats

A new scrap drive will get under way next week—this time to gather in all the abandoned automobiles in New England. The average junked automobile contains 1,500 pounds of scrap iron and steel, in addition to valuable amounts of brass, copper, aluminum, lead, and zinc.

It is believed that in Massachusetts alone there are between 6,000 and 8,000 such abandoned cars, which ought to yield 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds of scrap metal.

Another form of scrap for which there is serious need, according to an announcement this morning by War Production Board officials, is waste kitchen fats. "If the housewives only would become as kitchen-fat conscious as they are tin-can conscious, we quickly would overcome the deficit in glycerine for explosives," declares Gurth F. Chambers, regional salvage director for New England. A reported lag in production of bombs, shells, and explosives prompts this special appeal.

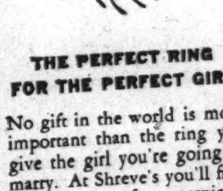
"Almost every housewife," says Mr. Chambers, "now makes a daily practice of saving tin cans, but only a small percentage of the women are also saving their kitchen fats."

The Massachusetts Salvage Committee will concentrate their volunteer work on awakening housewives to the necessity of not allowing a single ounce of kitchen fat to go into he garbage pail or down the drain.

Kitchen fats should be collected in amounts of at least two pounds and taken to the nearest meat dealer. Nearly all such dealers are now official Fat Collecting Depots.

$475

Slightly enlarged



THE PERFECT RING FOR THE PERFECT GIRL

No gift in the world is more important than the ring you give the girl you're going to marry. At Shreve's you'll find a collection of masterpieces designed by inspired craftsmen to express your sentiments — perfectly. Why not come down and look them over in one of our three private rooms. We have three Certified Gemologists to serve you.

Diamond solitaire flanked by two baguette diamonds, set in platinum $475. Other solitaires from $35 up. (Prices include tax)

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON ST. BOSTON
Open Monday from 1:00 P. M. to 9:00 P. M. (Not open Monday morning)

Cadet
GUARDIAN of Foot Comfort

$10.50

"Cadet"... Walsh's Arch Relief 5-eyelet oxford... gives you "balanced walking." It's made to provide perfect natural support... plenty of foot-free action and solid comfort. Wear it with anything... anywhere!

Black softee kid, brown antiqued calf, cable stitch trim, wall last, flexible insulated sole.
Sizes 5½ to 10. AAAAA to C.

Other shoes in stock $8.95 up.
Sizes 3 to 12. AAAAAA to EEE.

WALSH SHOES
30-34 CHAUNCY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
OPEN MONDAYS 1 TO 9 P. M.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Yugoslav Clubwomen Fight Nazis by Every Possible Means

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts clubwomen paid a visit to Yugoslavian clubwomen this morning, figuratively speaking Mme. Slavko Grouitch, addressing the Club Institute of the State Federation, took them behind the headlines to meet the courageous women of that Balkan nation who, she said, are still fighting the Nazis with every means they can command.

American-born Madame Grouitch, who was introduced today by Mrs. Max Ulin, chairman of the department of international relations, is the wife of the first Minister of the United Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to the United States. The veteran of four Balkan wars, in which she founded and directed hospitals and children's fresh air camps in her adopted country, she returned to the United States only last year, after escaping from the German invaders for the second time in 25 years.

"I bring you greetings from the leading women's clubs of Yugoslavia," she told the women. And she is well qualified to do so, for she has many friends among their members, having worked closely with them for years. From her description, her Boston audience was able to visualize the women of Yugoslavia meeting together in clubs not unlike their own, working for ends very like their own. Doing so, that is, until the Nazis put an end to all that.

Equivalent of U. S. Group

The Kolo Serbski Sistara (Circle of Serbian Sisters) is one of the women's organizations in Yugoslavia which has branches throughout the South Slav Kingdom. Its chief aim, according to Mme. Grouitch, is to obtain national education for all women, whether they live in towns and cities or on the farms. It also cares for the families of soldiers, and maintains homes in the cities where girls from the country can live while attending higher schools, taking Red Cross courses, or training for domestic service. Many of the girls for whom they have provided homes were orphans of the first World War.

Madame Grouitch also described the work of the Genske Drustvo (literally women's clubs), whose purpose is to revive the old handicrafts of which the Yugoslavs were once so proud—before the Germans and other Europeans, after the last war, tried to wipe them out through ridicule in order to secure a market in Yugoslavia for their own manufactured goods. This organization, she said, has branches down to the last little hamlet. The wife of the major or the village school teacher will get a group together and train them in the national crafts, spinning, weaving, embroidery.

It was these very clubwomen and their friends, Madame Grouitch said, who helped prevent Hitler from obtaining an unobstructed route to the Middle East. "Military critics have declared," she stated, "that had Yugoslavia been allowed to become a consenting member to Hitler's new order for Middle Europe, Hitler would be nearer winning the battle for the Middle East, which American soldiers, too, are now fighting."

Not Afraid to Have Berlin Know

From first to last, she declared, the women of Yugoslavia were against signing a pact with Hitler. While some politicians were trying to evade the issue by straddling it, the women were sending their children out into the streets to whisper one to another, "Down with Hitler, down with any agreement with the Axis." Townswomen would go to the markets and whisper it to the countrywomen. Often, she added, food was bought and destroyed in order to keep it from being sold to the Germans.

Madame Grouitch said that when she protested to some of her friends that it was dangerous for them to carry on this whispering campaign because, with all the German spies about, it would be sure to be reported to Berlin, they said, "But that is what we want. We want Berlin to know."

Even the short-lived accord with the Axis—which resulted in a coup d'état which overthrew the cabinet that signed it—filled the hearts of women and children with loathing and shame, according to Madame Grouitch. And the overthrow of the appeasement cabinet was preceded by characteristic Balkan women's activities. The women were incessant, she explained, in calling for war against Hitler and all those who dared believe that the Axis would win the war. "They shall not pass over our soil to attack Greece," the women cried, according to Madame Grouitch. And thus Yugoslavia went to war on the side of freedom and the United Nations.

Yugoslavian women have paid for their ideals with their lives and freedom, Madame Grouitch continued, and they are paying today by every cruelty the enemy knows how to impose. They are subject to torture for hiding grain, for instance. But despite the penalties, country people refuse to bring food to the cities and they continue to transport it to the mountains where the forces of General Mihailovitch have their hideouts. The women wear many skirts, you know, Madame Grouitch said, and they can carry food in them and also conceal it in the baskets on their heads.

Bay State Sends Message

Also, despite the drastic penalties, women listen to the short-wave radio, according to Madame Grouitch. The latter was delighted to have the Massachusetts clubwomen approve the sending of the following message, by short-wave, to the women of Yugoslavia: "The clubwomen of Massachusetts send their greetings to the women of Yugoslavia, whose courageous stand and endurance they love and admire and whose hopes for the liberty of their nation they earnestly share."

One way that American women can help their sisters in Yugoslavia is by sending parcels to their prisoners in Germany. Shipping facilities have recently been made available for this, Madame Grouitch said, and those men are in desperate need. One of her reasons for being in Boston, in fact, is to appeal to the United Nations Relief Fund, of which Henry B. Cabbot is chairman, for a grant from their funds for the relief of Yugoslavian prisoners of war.

Several forums were held this morning. Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, American Home chairman, had "Food Will Win the War" for the topic of hers, and introduced Mrs. Edward Wolfe of the Fitchburg canteen as speaker. Mrs. Clarence Swann, chairman of the division of preservation of antiques, and Mrs. Guy C. Holbrook, chairman of the division of co-operation with disabled war veterans, also led discussion groups.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Max Ulin and Yugoslavian Speaker

Mrs. Max Ulin, left, chairman of the department of international relations of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mme. Slavko Grouitch, who was a guest speaker at the Federation's Club Institute this morning.

Businessmen Aid Manpower Fund

The Massachusetts Committee of the War Production Fund to conserve Manpower has enlisted 55 leaders of business, finance, and industry to head its State-wide campaign for $500,000, Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated Railway and Chairman of the Committee, has announced.

The Massachusetts campaign is part of a nation-wide movement to raise a fund of $5,000,000 to finance a two-year concentrated program of safety sponsored by the National Safety Council. The raising of $500,000 in Massachusetts will be accomplished by a direct appeal to business and industry.

The Council is now preparing to conduct its first experimental community-wide safety campaign in Cambridge, one of the 50 industrial communities to be covered in the State.

Evening Meeting Of Bank Women

The Association of Bank Women will hold its fall meeting Friday evening at the Junior League headquarters, following a dinner at 6 p. m.

Miss Henrietta J. Fuchs, Trust Officer of the Underwriters Trust Company of New York and newly elected President of the Association of Bank Women, will be the guest speaker. She will outline her hopes and plans for the organization for the coming year.

Other speakers will be Miss Susan B. Sturgis of the First National Bank of Boston and Miss Catherine S. Pepper of the National City Bank of New York. The meeting is being arranged by Miss Ellen Whitney of the New England Trust Company and will be conducted by Miss Katherine Sweet of the Harvard Trust Company of Cambridge.

Play Dates Chosen By Vincent Club

The Vincent Club is holding its annual fall meeting and luncheon in the Junior League ballroom today at 1 o'clock. The new Provisionals will choose their chairman at a meeting before the luncheon.

The Club has settled on April 2 and 3 as the dates for its annual show given for the benefit of the Vincent Memorial Hospital.

Ration Urged on Meat Slaughtered at Home

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard requested farmers and others to count home-slaughtered meat in their voluntary 2½-pounds-per-adult weekly ration.

Mr. Wickard said in some weeks, to prevent spoilage, it may not be practical to space properly the consumption of home-slaughtered meat, but urged that consumers strive to make their weekly average for the whole year come out at the recommended figure.

War Savings Group to Confer

The State Conference of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts War Savings Committee will be held at the Y. W. C. A. tomorow from 11 to 4.

Mrs. Edward H. Cumpston, Vice-Chairman of the Upstate New York War Savings Committee, will speak on the part which women's organizations can play in the expansion of the War Savings Program. The Leland Powers School will present a 15-minute playlet called "The New Recruit."

Daniel J. Doherty, Massachusetts State Administrator, War Savings Staff, will address the audience at 2:00 p. m.

Mrs. Errol Horner, of the Massachusetts War Savings Staff, is in charge of general arrangements.

Observance Of Sunday Important

Stressing the value and importance of Sunday observance, William M. Macnair, President of the Lord's Day League of New England, asserted yesterday "a return to the Lord and to the use of the Lord's Day as a precious time for the renewal of our spiritual powers will mean a more vigorous spiritual life and a better world." Mr. Macnair called attention to a resolution recently passed by the Suffolk North Association of Congregational Churches. This resolution was as follows:

"Every war period has presented difficulties for the Christian Church. Not only are young men in the service of the nation weaned away from habits of worship and from cultivation of the devotional life but civilian habits of worship are undermined and weakened. The tendency to multiply Sunday parades, Sunday celebrations of secular events, and many other activities of no religious significance and of doubtful patriotic value distracts more and more people from the Christian Church and its services of worship. In view of this prevailing tendency, be it now

"**Resolved**—that the Suffolk North Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers hereby recommends and urges the teaching by every pastor of the spiritual use of the Lord's Day. By a renewal of the right use of this sacred day the Christian life will be strengthened, the church itself invigorated and the better world which men are hoping for more likely to be achieved.

"This Association also urges the officers of our State Conference to emphasize the importance and the value to the Church and to the individual of making the day a time of spiritual development."

Short Waves in Boston

WBUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Servicemen.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
9:15 p. m.—"The United Nations."

WRUW, 11.87mc (25.5m.)
5:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Connecticut Milk Supply Hinging on Women Farm Aid

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5 — If Connecticut dairy farms continue to turn out their present volume of milk in 1943 it will be because women have taken over a considerable part of the job of daily milking, says Paul L. Putnam, chairman of the State Defense Council's committee on farm labor.

Even with a "freeze" order from the War Manpower Commission that is intended to keep necessary men tied to their dairy jobs, Mr. Putnam sees no prospect that the dairy farmers can keep up their present accelerated production with substantial numbers of women farm hands. Wives and daughters on many dairy farms have pitched in this year to help with farm work that would ordinarily have fallen to the hired man. More women will be needed next year.

Dairy production in Connecticut, for the first seven months of this year, was up 9 per cent over the production of the corresponding months in 1941, an increase that more than met the request of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard but which still fell short of the increase in demand for milk from the State's industrial centers crowded with munitions workers. Connecticut milk dealers discovered during the summer that their local supplies were not adequate to meet the needs and milk from New York State is already coming into Connecticut markets in response to this demand.

Mr. Putnam proposes for 1943 a regular recruitment and training program for women farm hands, designed to furnish a steady flow of workers for dairy farms. From experience with an experimental training program at the University of Connecticut this year he has concluded that milking and barn chores are the jobs for which women are best suited on the dairy farm, and believes it is entirely practical to train them for this work. Two weeks at the college, he proposes, should be followed by two weeks of apprenticeship on a dairy farm, and he intends to obtain a commitment from the farmer in advance so that the girl will be sure of a tryout on the job.

In this year's experimental course girls had a smattering of dairy work, a little instruction in the care of poultry, a little in operation of a tractor, some in harnessing and driving horses and a taste of transplanting and cultivating vegetables. There were too many things and not enough of any one of them, says Mr. Putnam. He would concentrate next year on training competent hands for work on just one job.

U. S. Service Places Hands

The United States Employment Service, which is getting its first experience this year in placing farm workers, reported a record number of farm placements in September. A total of 2,284 workers were sent to jobs on farms, most of them temporary workers needed in the apple harvest.

Industrial placement of workers also reached a near-high mark of 8,842. Forty-five per cent of the placements in industry were women.

Conversion Difficulties

The State purchasing director has been trying to find ways to burn coal instead of oil to heat state-owned buildings, but he has run into the same difficulties that confront the householder. New buildings are equipped with oil-burning furnaces, especially installed for this fuel, and conversion to coal means "ripping out the whole unit and replacing it."

Th University of Connecticut, which has a new oil-burning system, had fortunately not dismantled its coal-burning equipment and has been largely changed over to a coal basis. With this exception all of the major state institutions will continue to burn oil. The change at the college and some changes in small buildings here and there, plus lower temperatures to be maintained throughout, will save 20 per cent of the State's fuel oil consumption, Director Edward C. Geissler believes. The State will still buy 4,000,000 gallons of fuel oil, if Mr. Geissler can find it to buy.

Essex Like Home to Tars

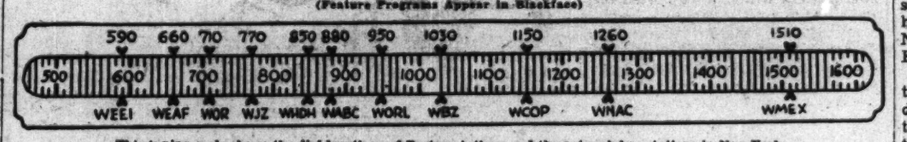
The village of Essex, on the Connecticut shore, with its narrow streets, old houses, seems a little like home to Englishmen, and in the past 10 months a number of British seamen have had the chance to make comparisons. Mrs. Mary M. Starr, who thought she could do something for the war effort by entertaining men of the Royal Navy on shore leave in this country, began an enterprise that has gone beyond her expectations. So many seamen took advantage of her invitation that Mrs. Starr soon had to ask the neighbors to help provide rooms and meals. Now there are seamen visiting in Essex most of the time.

They come from New York by train. Mrs. Starr meets them, drives them to her home for something to eat, and then distributes them around the village. War talk is taboo. There is lots of food, and there is plenty of chance to sleep in this quiet little town.

Word is getting amout in the Royal Navy. Mrs. Starr says the men tell her that when a ship was sunk recently the men, almost before they were pulled out of the water, clamored to be sent to Essex.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00 "David Harum"	"Three R's"; Variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Barron Elliott's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Treasury Parade	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Priscilla Fortescue	Organ; baritone	"Right to Happiness"	Sports Comments	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo, organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Dance Matinee
4:30 Victory Council	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Camp Callen Band	Dance Matinee
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Camp Callen Band	Dance Matinee
5:00 Victory Song Carnival; Date; "Post"	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sport Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Air Express Music	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sport Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30 5 o'clock Follies;	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Program
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15 "Song Shop"	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; 'Marching Along'	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Concert; Political talk	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup; sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Meet the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	Popular songs
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	Geoffrey Harwood, News	Basil Rathbone; music	Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 "Share Your Christmas"; quiz show	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Milla Brothers, songs
8:15	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	Wallenstein, cond.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Death Valley Days;	America's Town Meeting;	"Aldrich Family"; drama	'It Pays to Be Ignorant'	Cowboy songs
8:45 "Death Valley"; News	"How Shall We Fight	"Aldrich Family"; drama	quiz program	Dreamland Four; songs
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Our Propaganda War?"	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Rachmaninoff's Piano Con-
9:15	America's Town Meeting	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	certo No. 2 in C minor
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Borge; Cass Daley;	Judge Frank Murphy	Classical Album
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Richard Haydn; Orch.	Judge Frank Murphy	
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Jean Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15 "The First Line"	White Stars to Victory;	Akim Tamiroff; orch.	"Victory & You"; guests	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 James W. Landis	drama; chorus; orch.	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news	Harry James' Orch.
10:45 News; Rideout	Soldiers' & Sailors' Orch.	Making"; Byron Price	Treasury Star Parade	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Drama Show; "Devil's
11:15 Leon Henderson	Newscast	March to Victory	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Henchmen"
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Les Castle's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Les Castle's Orch.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Taxes	
7:15 "Pleasantville"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Musical program	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Shopping talk	"Hit the Deck"; music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical program
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Posey; comedy	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical program
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum; talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Bond of the Air of	"Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Call to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Organ; Vocalists	Musical program
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket,	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	Rescheded BBC News	"Kick-Conga"
10:15 American Stories	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill"	Beatty Pierce, talk	"Helpmate"; drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason"
11:00 Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Orchestra	Organ recital; tenor
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Swingtime	"Against the Storm"	News; House Party	Christian Science Prgm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	Cowboy Melodies
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble	'I'll Find My Way"	Curtain Time; music and
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	"Sons of Pioneers"	Shopping talk	News; Fashion talk	interviews
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Tito Guizar
2:00 Serial drama	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Leatherneck Parade
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; drama	Jimmie Kiehnel	Pete Herman's Orchestra
2:45 "Pepper Young's"; sk.	War Bond Campaign	Betty Crocker; talk	Sports Comments	Sports of the Day
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"The Three R's"; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Rochester Civic Or.	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
3:45 Dr. H. Hansen, cond.	Indicott, Jr. Col. Chorus	"Right to Happiness"	Sports comments	"Funny Money Man"
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Trafton Robertson, news	Dance Matinee; records
4:15 Music speaker	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Dance Matinee; records
4:30 Merry Penny Couple	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Dance Matinee; records
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Man With a Band	Dance Matinee; records
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records
5:15 "Post"; 'Date Book'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell'	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 "Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Harry Ebb Angelin' Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 "Our Secret Weapon"	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	The Lone Ranger;	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Donald, Donna, Johnny	Natural science talk
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment	Treasury Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Rem	"Hang Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15 music; comedy;	Dinah Shore in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Barrie Sisters; songs	Services
8:30 drama; guests	"Say 60's Show; Those	Information, Please"	"The Green Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Kate Smith; News	Good Old Days	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"The Green Kid"	Andre Kostelanetz Orch.
9:00 "Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Brack-
9:15 Herbert Marshall	"Gangbusters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	ner's Symphony No. 4,
9:30 'That Brewster	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Party; Louise Massey	Double or Nothing";	Romantic
9:45 Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz, with guests	Classical Album
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny"	Network sports	News reports; Defense
10:15 Ross; Gaeity,	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Gibbs, Senator	John Gunther; News	World's Most Honored	Network sports	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45 Hon. Skinner, orch.	Men Making Victory	Music; M. Pizzarro, com.	Network sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00 News Digest	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:15 Dance music	Newscast; Sportscast	March to Victory	Dance orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orchestra
11:30 Chick Floyd's Co-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Les Castles Orchestra	Day's End; News
11:45 chestra	Music; News	Music You Want	Les Castles Orchestra	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—5:48 p. m.—English Period. RKH, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:28 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLO6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.78 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m. — The Children's Hour. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKH, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLO3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; VLQ6, 9.59 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m. — Chamber Music. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLO6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.78 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Nov. 6

11:30 a. m.—WMEX 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 11.79. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Nov. 6
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7m)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum—M. W. Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Half and Half.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (48.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Baron Elliott's Orch.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
3:45 p. m.—Sports program.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Camp Callen Band.
5:00 p. m.—"Danasant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; "Marching Along."
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, Commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—Sinfonietta, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
8:30 p. m.—"It Pays to Be Ignorant."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Network Program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—Rebroadcast "Victory & You."
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Russ Morgan's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Les Castle's Orchestra.

Here Is What Is Scheduled On Air Waves

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alfred Wallenstein conducts his Sinfonietta in a performance of Augustin Borguno's Suite for Viola and Orchestra, with Milton Katims, violist, as soloist. Other selections are Rabaud's "Suite Anglais Du VI Siécle," and Collins' arrangement of the Negro spiritual, "Lil David Play On Yo' Harp," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Servicemen in the Stage Door Canteen audience will be given an opportunity to play "Truth Or Consequences" tonight when Ralph Edwards presents a condensed version of his program. Other guests are Herbert Marshall and Hildegarde, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

"White Stars to Victory," a dramatized program based on the exploits of the Army Air Corps, makes its debut tonight. Music by orchestra under direction of Maj. Eddie Dunstedter and a soldiers' chorus, Blue-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

"How Should We Fight Our Propaganda War?" will be discussed on America's Town Meeting of the Air by William Shirer, author and radio commentator; Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post; Forrest Davis, author and journalist; Lisa Sergio, commentator, Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Byron Price, director of censorship, will talk on censorship methods, on "Today's News in the Making," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

"A Hundred Million Questions" is the first of a new weekly question and answer forum, in which Leon Henderson will attempt to answer queries on price-fixing, rationing, and other subjects under jurisdiction of the Office of Price Administration, CBS, 6:30 p. m. WEEI, by recording 11:15 p. m.

James M. Landis is scheduled to speak on the "Role of Labor in Civilian Defense," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Judge Frank Murphy, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is guest speaker before the Advertising Club of Boston. His subject is "A Nation in Peril—Awakes," MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

The present and post-war aspects of transportation will be discussed on the "Victory and You" program by R. V. Fletcher, vice-president and general counsel of the American Railroads Association, MBS 9:15 p. m. WNAC, by recording at 10:15 p. m.

Basil Rathbone will be guest of Abbott and Costello, NBC-WNAC 7:30 p. m. Cass Daley and Richard Haydn are Bing Crosby's guests, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m., and Rudy Vallee will have as his guest Akim Tamiroff, Russian actor, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Friday

Jacques Gordon, violinist, and Emanuel Balaban, pianist, will be heard on the Eastman School of Music program, playing two Beethoven sonatas for violin and piano, F Major Sonata, opus 24, and the Sonata in A Major, Opus 30, No. 1, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 273 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield — Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1340kc
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc
Springfield—Week Nov. 3-7, inc., 9:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1200kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1240kc.
Manchester — Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Wednesday, Nov. 18, 7 a. m.; first and third Wednesdays, beginning Dec. 2, 7 a. m., WPCF, 1450kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; Thursday, Nov. 12, 7:30 a. m.; Second Wednesdays, beginning Dec. 9, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m

British View U. S. Election As a 'Demand for Action'

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 5—The British press and radio are today busy telling the British public just how little comfort there is for the Axis in Republican gains in the United States election.

That Americans are just showing they want to get tougher is the message the press here seeks to convey.

"A demand for action" is how the Times of London summarizes Republican successes.

Great Britain in three years of war has had its own experience in the necessity of keeping the Administration on its toes by all manner of political pressure. So the British have the necessary background to understand the new political difficulties President Roosevelt may have to face. But they feel that these problems will be overcome under pressure of the need for winning of the war.

Dewey's Call Impressive

Especially does Thomas E. Dewey's call for "unswerving loyalty to our Commander in Chief" inspire British confidence in signs of new American unity. Wendell L. Willkie's part in the latest political trend is generally recognized in Britain. Mr. Willkie is seen emerging from his recent world tour and subsequent speeches as a leader of international as well as of national significance.

Says the London Evening Standard: "For years past the overpowering personality of Mr. Roosevelt has attracted nonpartisan voters and exposed the vital weakness of the opposition. Mr. Willkie has given the opposition fresh force. He has provided an alternative leadership which in a democracy sustains national morale by keeping an Administration on its toes."

Other commentators here pay tribute to the calm with which a great nation at the climax of a world war has gone about the democratic business of election. It is seen to disclose the true extent of the United States' moral stamina which no Pearl Harbor could upset.

Isolationism Not Factor

The Liberal News Chronicle says: "National unity; unswerving loyalty—these are keynotes of the attitude of both parties. The tendency of isolationism which in one wing of the Republican Party made itself evident before the war is not now a political factor."

Mr. Willkie has probably done more than anyone else to dispel the idea in Britain that the Republican Party stands for keeping out of Europe's affairs. Nevertheless, it must be admitted from here that the effort of the British press and radio is netded to reassure completely British public opinion about the losses Mr. Roosevelt's party has suffered both in the House and in the Senate.

It is not so much about the war effort, for there is no doubt here today how irrevocably and wholeheartedly Americans, be they Democrats or Republicans, are committed to seeing this war through to victory.

It is on postwar plans that there is some questioning here. Rightly or wrongly, people ask whether Republicans are not more likely than Democrats to want to keep out of Europe's affairs in the postwar era. This is a throwback to days of American isolationism, which is more associated with Republicans than with Democrats.

To the average Briton, Republican, politically speaking, means conservative, and Democrat implies progressive. With a strong trend in Britain today toward the left—which apparently is just the course Americans want Britain to follow—there is some surprise here at American voters appearing to turn the other way themselves.

These Cap the Climax in the Pacific

Associated Press

Latest Styles in Antipodean Headgear

How often a hat or a glove speaks eloquently of its wearer, seeming to have a personality all their own. Looking at these two hats one would know instinctively that they belonged to persons of prominence, leaders and sure enough. That on the left is the campaign hat and collapsible seat-cane of Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of Allied land forces in southwest Pacific, and at right is Gen. Douglas MacArthur's gold-braided cap of a full general and his walking stick. The hats were parked while the generals were in conference at Port Moresby, New Guinea, while General MacArthur was making an inspection tour.

Bulgarian People Turn Away From Axis

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 5—The internal situation in Bulgaria is becoming more and more confused, judging by reliable reports just received here from Sofia. While King Boris in a recent speech declared that the fate of Bulgaria is linked indisolubly with that of the Axis, Bulgarian soldiers stationed at the Aegean port of Dedeagatch revolted when informed they might be sent to Egypt. At the same time, pro-Russian feeling is still so strong among the Bulgarian people that the Government does not dare to break with Moscow, although the Nazis still are pressing for rupture of diplomatic relations.

The inside story of the revolt of Bulgarian troops stationed at Dedeagatch is as follows:

The Nazis, worried by the progress of the Egyptian campaign, are now using Southern Bulgaria as a base from which to send reinforcements by way of Greece to the Egyptian front. Recently considerable Bulgarian forces had been massed at Dedeagatch in preparation for sending them to Salonika, from which port they would be transported to Egypt.

However, when Bulgarian troops were issued tropical uniforms, they revolted, declaring they never would go to fight for the Nazis in Egypt, and 40 Bulgarian officers and men were arrested and court-martialed. During this incident the Nazis were worried by the anti-Nazi posters which were posted on walls, and by Communist pamphlets found among soldiers, so 50 per cent of the troops at Dedeagatch were transferred elsewhere and now have been replaced by reserves.

Growing Friction

Meanwhile, growing friction is reported betwen Bulgarian and Italian troops fighting Chetnik forces of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch in former Serbia. Bulgarians have always had contempt for the fighting capacities of the Italians, and recently, during an engagement against the Chetniks in Piznew District, Bulgarians were furious when the Italians retreated, leaving the Bulgarians to be captured by General Mikhailovitch's forces. Bulgarians then complained to the Nazis, and the Nazis took the part of the Bulgarians against the Italians.

This Piznew District forms part of Macedonia ceded to Bulgaria by Germany in regard for its services to the Axis cause.

At the same time, Communist activity throughout Bulgaria shows no signs of discontinuing, despite efforts of Premier Bagdan-Philoff's Government and the German Gestapo. This correspondent learns from a reliable source that a recent raid on the Soviet Consulate at Varna was ordered by high German and Bulgarian authorities, who hoped to find important documents and munitions supposed to be hidden there. The raid was made by Head of the Bulgarian Secret Police Tzeney and four Gestapo agents, but before they had broken into the Consulate, the Russians were warned of their approach, all documents were burned, and no arms were found there.

Secret Communist cells exist throughout the whole of the Bulgarian Army, and despite the arrest and punishment of more than 2,000 soldiers, this underground activity persists. Many Bulgarian students at Sofia University are also active Communist agents. The Government is acting against the students with the greatest severity, but this does not prevent students from continuing to distribute Communist tracts and anti-Government pamphlets.

Precarious Position

In the meantime, the situation of the Philoff Government is becoming extremely precarious and it is known in Sofia that the Nazis now have their own spy and agent near Premier Philoff. He is a former Ratnizi Leader—Ratnizis are Bulgarian National Socialists — Dr. Nicolaiev, who is now head of the Bulgarian Press Department. Dr. Nicolaiev gives reports on all Premier Philoff's acts and movements to Nazi Minister Beckerle in Sofia, and should the Nazis decide to overthrow the Philoff Government, it is thought in Sofia that Dr. Nicolaiev will become Foreign Minister in the new Government.

Such a new pro-Nazi Government would probably be headed by Peter Gabrovski, present Minister of the Interior and known as a man completely sold to the Nazis. Mr. Gabrovski recently "distinguished" himself by his cruel measures against Serbs and Chetniks in Bulgarian-occupied Macedonia. Professor Philoff is well aware of Dr. Nicolaiev's activities, and during a recent assembly in Sobranje Province, he presented one of the Ratnizi tracts which attacked King Boris, but as the Nazis are financing Dr. Nicolaiev and his followers, it seems that overthrow of the Philoff Government is only a matter of time.

Swedes Keep Watch on Crops and Fuel

By Maurice Feldman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden is striving intensely to maintain its economic balance in spite of its all-out preparations for war while remaining on the tightrope of neutrality.

The longer the war goes on the more difficult this appears to become.

At present the interest of Swedish economy is especially centered around two sections of the national supply situation. The first is the crop problem, and the second fuel.

According to advices just received from Sweden, from this year's grain crop of about 1 million tons, there will remain, after deductions due to shrinkage and other causes, 760,000 tons of bread-seed. If this quantity is mixed with 10 per cent corn, Sweden will have at her disposal about 830,000 tons of food grain. The present ration rate calls for consumption of approximately 600,000 tons of grain.

The growing of oil producing plants and hemp has turned out very well. Before the war, Sweden's imports of animal and vegetable oils for the production of margarine amounted to approximately 50,000 tons. It is estimated now that 7,000 tons, or 15 per cent, will be secured from this year's crop. This will make nearly 9,000 tons of margaine, which is a large amount even if the country does consume 60,000 normally.

Storage for Potatoes

Besides this it is estimated that the refuse will provide 13,000 tons of fodder cakes. Although the planting of hemp was begun only last year, it is expected that the normal needs of soft hemp will be covered this year. This will be especially important in providing needed fishing nets and lines.

With the increased planting of potatoes, the problem of storing this agricultural staple has become of prime importance. A new type of storage building has been constructed which promises to solve this problem. In it potatoes will be kept fresh for an entire year. While the percentage of loss in the old types of storage building ranged between 12-15 per cent, the loss in the new storage buildings, it is expected, will only amount to 3 per cent.

The second main problem in Sweden's every-day-economy is that of fuel. According to the German-Swedish trade agreement, Sweden should import in 1942 four million tons of coal and 1,700,000 tons of coke. In addition, Sweden should receive 1,700,000 tons of coal and coke which was supposed to have been delivered last year. However, from January to September, 1942, the Germans delivered 25 per cent less than during the same period of last year and it is estimated that the Germans will at best be able to deliver in 1942 only about four million tons compared to five million tons last year.

Therefore, it is important that additional supplies of fuel be secured from the peat bogs and forests. The program which was made up for the cutting year which ended on the 30th of June called for 40 million cubic meters of wood including 9 million cubic meters of pulp wood.

In spite of the Allied blockade which has virtually cut off Sweden's imports, the Swedish textile industry has become practically self-sufficient, through the use of paper, cell-wool and artificial silk. The same has recently become true of the leather industry. For a while, this industry had difficulties because of the impossibility of importing tanning substances.

The linoleum industry had to stop production because of lack of cork. Production, however, was recently resumed when manufacturers succeeded in using cellulose instead of cork in the linoleum.

The rubber situation is still difficult, although Swedish botanists promise that at the end of this year Sweden will be able to obtain 500 tons of raw rubber from transplanted Russian dandelions.

South American Trade

Meanwhile, so-called safe conduct boats have once again brought a number of valuable cargoes into Sweden. The ships which arrived are the Saturnus, the Annie Johnson, Gullmaren, Malmohus, Klipparen, Dagmar Salen, Nagara, Balboa and Casaholm. It is worth noting that this traffic has largely been restricted to Argentine and Chile.

The trade with these countries has never been as large as it is now, and it is hoped that the connections between Sweden and South America can be further strengthened when normal times return. South America can be an important market for Swedish export trade.

The Swedish merchant marine is still being hit by serious losses both in tonnage and human lives. The tonnage losses amount to close to 400,000 registered tons and fatalities amount to nearly 1,000. The figures for World War I are thus passed. Then Sweden lost 290,000 registered tons of shipping and there were 790 fatalities.

Australians Hail Appointment Of Minister to Soviet Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 5—Diplomatic appointments seldom occasion general interest in Australia, but there is a notable exception in the instance of the appointment of William Slater, former Speaker of the Victorian Assembly, as Australian Minister to Russia.

There seems to be two reasons for the unusual display of interest and approval in this appointment.

In the first place, the magnificent resistance put up in the war by the Russians against Hitler's sledge-hammer blows has won the admiration of the Australian people.

Second, although it is customary to look on Russia as part of the European comity of nations, the fact is that in appointing a Minister to Russia, Australia is really completing its diplomatic circle in the Pacific.

All Australian envoys sent so far to foreign countries have gone to countries bordering the Pacific. Already the Commonwealth has exchanged diplomatic representatives with the United States; Japan—prior to the outbreak of the war; China; the Netherlands, with whose Pacific possessions Australian interests are so closely bound.

Desire for Link

Ever since Foreign Affairs Minister H. V. Evatt's talks with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff in England six months ago, there has been general desire here for forging an official link with Russia—the last remaining great Pacific power to be contacted.

Momently, Russia is not at war in the Pacific, but whether it remains at peace with Japan or whether Japan finally musters courage to play Hitler's game by attempting to stab Russia in the back, it is recognized here that the interests of the United Nations, as well as purely Australian interests, can be best served by setting up machinery whereby views of the United Nations of the Pacific can be most speedily passed upon.

Observers here see Russia as occupying on Japan's northern front a strategic position which, because of the somewhat uneasy neutrality now existing between the Soviet and Japan, results in considerable numbers of Japanese being held there instead of being released for an effort to bolster Japan's southward drive.

Aid to Russia

It is recognized that if Japan attempts a desperate attack on Russia, Australia will have a responsible Minister in the Soviet Capital who will greatly facilitate giving that assistance to Russia which undoubtedly Australian people wish to give.

The fact that Australians are welcoming the new link with the Russians does not mean acceptance of that Soviet ideology. But whereas a few years ago, active opponents of the reported Russian outlook and mode of life heavily outnumbered vocal supporters, today active anti-Russian propagandists are very few and the supporters have grown numerically. The great majority take the line that Russia's methods within its own borders are essentially a matter for the Russians themselves.

The conservative Sydney Morning Herald, which in the past found much to criticize in the field of Russian politics, today comes out boldly with the statement, "No misgivings, based on either past activities of the Comintern or the reserve with which the Kremlin still examines every Allied attempt to establish a more intimate footing within Russia's own borders, can diminish the immense service which Russia has done for the civilized world in breaking Hitler's strength."

'One-Woman' Trolleys Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The "one-man" street car is beginning to disappear from the East Bay area and the "one-woman" street car is taking its place.

Only last August, according to W. R. Maring, Director of Personal Training, the Key System hired its first woman for the operating division. Now women make up 10 per cent of the employees in this division. This figure includes those who in training.

The original group worked as "ground collectors," serving at busy transfer points and terminals in collecting fares and helping to load motor coaches and one-man cars. In this they proved very adept.

Now the women have taken over the operation of street cars and 40-passenger buses. They are also proving satisfactory in this work, even when handling the busiest lines and under the most trying traffic conditions. These women receive the same pay as men for the same jobs, according to William P. St. Sure, Vice-President and General Manager of Key System.

Women applicants for work as motor coach or street car operators are given an intelligence test based upon the "standard examination" developed by the American Transit Association. This indicates the individual's general knowledge and alertness. When this test is passed, the applicant drives a motor coach. While the newcomer cannot be expected to be expert without previous experience, this step gives the observer a chance to check her reaction to a new situation. Rating is based upon general understanding, attitude, and personality. A satisfactory rating on this work qualifies her for the regular training course

In the regular course, three or four days are given to "unit instruction," which means that the entire process of learning motor coach or street car operation is divided into 20 units which follow in logical sequence. Each unit must be learned before the next is undertaken. This work usually qualifies the student as a driver. Then comes a driving test over a prescribed route which includes all kinds of driving: Narrow streets, hills, heavy traffic and open highway. The student is graded on a check list of some 500 different items, covering every detail of starting and stopping the vehicle, observing traffic, checking various gauges and equipment, and sources of other things which passengers never would notice.

Successful completion of this test results in three days of actual operation with the same instructor, during which time the student learns to handle passenger traffic along with the bus or street car itself. She has then only to cover the various lines in order to familiarize herself with them in order to be a full-fledged operator.—**Edward Snyder.**

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1 WHIRLFOAM YOUR MOTOR
special motor cleanout by exclusive process.
2 CHANGE TO SUNOCO "W" OIL
flows freely below zero—aids quick starting.
3 CHANGE TO WINTER GEAR LUBRICANTS
insures easy gear shifting.
4 CHASSIS LUBRICATION
assures minimum wear, maximum mileage.
5 CLEAN AIR FILTER
insures cleaner air-gas mixture.
6 BATTERY SERVICE
clean terminals and add water.
7 CLEAN - ADJUST SPARK PLUGS—helps gas mileage; improves power and pickup.
8 CHECK RADIATOR HOSE CONNECTIONS
inspect for leaks to avoid loss of anti-freeze.
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Rommel's Axis Army Is Fleeing Egypt in Disorder

Continued from Page 1

of antitank guns and tanks shielded the bulk of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrikan Korps from the pressing advance of a United Nations army—the Eighth British—while a comparatively impotent air force sought to parry the combined blows of American and British Imperial airmen.

While 9,000 prisoners—by a count already 24 hours old—streamed to the British rear, the Allied air forces kept hitting at the foe, and the main coastal line of retreat was described as a mass of smoking, twisted tanks, armored cars, and trucks.

The Axis, with Rome acknowledging severe losses, said that Italian and German armies had withdrawn to new lines in the West. The Germans denied that their front had been breached.

The Italian communiqué, however, indicated the depth of the Eighth Army's drive—at least its tank spearheads—when it told of fighting by tank and infantry forces of both sides between El Alamein and Fuka.

Fuka is about 70 miles to the west of El Alamein.

The British announcement which disclosed that Marshal Rommel's second in command—Gen. George von Stumme—had been killed in action indicated that the enemy was retreating in complete confusion.

The bulletin reported that 260 enemy tanks had been destroyed, 300 aircraft knocked out of action, 270 guns wrecked or captured, 50,000 tons of shipping sunk and as much more damaged.

In addition, the communiqué said, the Allies have captured a total of 9,000 Axis prisoners, including Gen. Ritter von Thoma, commander of the German Afrika Korps, and a number of other senior German and Italian officers.

British Doubt Rommel Has Strong Reserves

It was believed that Marshal Rommel had no large reserves behind him, either in western Egypt or Libya. Most military observers among the British held that his full force had been marshaled on the now-crumbled El Alamein Line where Marshal Rommel had pushed nearly to Alexandria and the Nile.

Reuters, British news agency, reported from Cairo that some Axis advance posts in the western desert were found unmanned in the first lunge of the Eighth Army, indicating that the offensive caught Axis forces by surprise.

There also were reports that Marshal Rommel himself was not on the job at the time and authoritative sources said he might not have arrived there until after the offensive started on Oct. 23.

He had been in Berlin for consultation with Hitler but was reported to have left Berlin on Oct. 15.

At the southern end of the narrow front, Axis forces were reported still holding out in a few isolated positions, but it appeared the British were by-passing these in their general advance.

Intent on keeping reinforcements from reaching Marshal Rommel, Allied bombers and torpedo-carrying planes also blasted at his overseas supply lines, damaging a tanker and a heavily laden merchant vessel and scoring three hits on escorting destroyers, the communiqué said.

The British reported the destruction of 13 Axis aircraft Wednesday and acknowledged the loss of 14 Allied planes, but the Allied losses were relatively small in proportion to the number of planes engaged on both sides.

Observers said Marshal Rommel's chances of making a stand depended largely on the amount of reserves he might have massed at such strategic points as Matruh, Halfaya Pass, and Salum—all of which boast well-fortified positions.

The defeat which the British suffered last summer, however, when they were driven back deep into Egypt, showed the difficulties of organizing an effective defense and halting a retreat under overwhelming pressure.

Associated Press

Brig. Gen. A. C. Strickland

Who personally led American fliers in some of the Egyptian desert's fiercest fighting which played a large part in smashing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's defense.

Nazi Reinforcements Speed Through Greece

Dispatches from Turkey quoted advices from Greece as saying the Germans were rushing three or four divisions from the Russian front to Africa in an attempt to reinforce Marshal Rommel. Four trainloads of Nazi soldiers were said to have passed through Athens en route to embarkation points. The German Radio said that the British had scored "local successes" but claimed Marshal Rommel had the situation in hand and declared the British had lost between 450 and 500 tanks in the action thus far.

An important factor in favor of the Allies is the unquestioned superiority of their air forces, which British headquarters said were relentlessly attacking the enemy's disordered columns in round-the-clock assaults never before equaled in the desert.

British and American planes were reported virtually unopposed as they bombed and machine-gunned from low levels.

"I never saw such destruction," declared Brig. Gen. A. C. Strickland, chief of the Bomber Command of the Middle East unit of the United States Army Air Forces, following his return from a personally conducted bombing foray over the enemy rear lines.

"We swept over the road and saw it packed with transport," he related. "But every vehicle was stopped and everywhere there were tiny trails of dust where the crews were running into the desert. Every bomber in our formation turned and sailed down the road, spilling bombs on vehicles and men."

Every available Allied bomber and fighter was reported taking part in the devastating onslaught, operating in shuttles from airdromes scattered all over the desert. Ground crews labored hour after hour without rest to refuel returning planes, reload bomb racks and machine guns and send them forth again.

Reports from the land front, meanwhile, said that Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British Middle East Commander, was in the field personally directing the Allied advance. Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery, Chief of the Eighth Army, was said to be in the thick of the battle.

Gibraltar:

Allied Fleet Masses, Berlin Radio Says

The German Radio renewed today its broadcasts reporting the concentration of a powerful warship transport fleet at Gibraltar and quoted dispatches from La Linea, Spain, via Vichy, as saying a further convoy of 14 merchantmen reached the port Wednesday.

A Berlin broadcast quoted these dispatches as saying that within the past two days "about 40 twin-engined and quadruple-engined aircraft have landed at the Gibraltar airdrome and left again in the direction of the Mediterranean."

The broadcast repeated earlier German-circulated reports that the British aircraft carriers Furious and Argus, the battleship Rodney, and large numbers of cruisers, destroyers, corvettes, and lighter warships figured in large-scale ship movements at the port.

Meanwhile the Berlin Radio apparently began preparing the German people for news of the British break through in Egypt by stressing the "tremendous masses of men and material employed by the British," and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's supply difficulties.

Guadalcanal:

Americans Pressing Attack to West

Pushing the Japanese back, United States forces have made new gains along the beaches of Guadalcanal, diminishing the enemy's threat against vital Henderson Airfield, the United States Navy announced.

In the drive toward the western end of the island where the Japanese had been most successful in effecting landings, the enemy has been forced to relinquish more than a score of pieces of equipment to Marines and Army troops.

Among equipment captured were about 20 machine guns, the Navy said. This could mean that a number of enemy machine-gun nests had been wiped out in the fighting. Also captured, the Navy reported, were two small artillery pieces taken from their Japanese crews.

Army and Navy planes joined in strafing the enemy and bombing Japanese positions, working in close support of ground forces battling their way along the beach.

East of the airport, where Japanese reinforcements were reported to have landed Monday night and Tuesday morning, the Navy said there was no new action to report. Presumably those reinforcements had not swung into an attempt to pierce American defences set up in anticipation of a Japanese attack.

Associated Press

Gen. Ritter von Thoma

One of the German senior commanders in the Axis North African desert army who has been taken prisoner by the Allies.

King Sends Praise To Men in Africa

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 5

The text of King George's message to Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, British Middle East Commander, last night follows:

The Eighth Army, magnificently supported by the RAF and units of the Royal Navy, has dealt the Axis a blow of which the importance cannot be exaggerated.

For the last fortnight we have all been following with anxious interest the progress of the hard-fought battle and I can assure all three services, embracing as they do many representatives of the British Commonwealth, and our allies, of the admiration and pride of the whole Empire in their brilliant victory.

In the name of your fellow countrymen all the world over, I express to you, to Air Marshal Tedder, to General Montgomery, to Air Vice-Marshal Coningham and to the commanders and all ranks of the three services my thanks for the far-reaching success which by your untiring cooperation you have so decisively achieved.

New Guinea:

Allies Driving Toward Buna

Allied troops "swept aside strong enemy resistance" three miles west of Oivi in the New Guinea jungles, "and are continuing the advance" aimed at Buna, Japanese coastal base which is being pounded steadily by Allied planes, a communiqué said today.

Now operating several miles beyond Kokoda, midway point across the 120-mile waist of New Guinea, Allied troops were aided by their aerial artillery which not only blasted Buna and Oivi, but ranged far up the coat to hit subsidiary Japanese bases of Lae and Salamaua. These latter attacks obviously were to hinder any Japanese attempts to send sea-borne reinforcements to Buna.

Allied medium bombers returned again to Dilli, harbor town, and the Japanese-occupied villages of Maobisse and Ailey in Portuguese Timor, causing heavy damage.

Wednesday night under cover of darkness, an Allied heavy unit bombed the airdrome and wharf areas at Lae.

Stalingrad:

Russians Recapture Several Key Points

The Russians have broken up all the latest Nazi efforts to expand the invasion salient in northern Stalingrad and, in some places, have forced the Germans to abandon several basic points, dispatches said today.

While bitter attacks and counter-attacks developed about the ruined Volga River city, Russian troops were credited with local gains northwest of Stalingrad, on the Black Sea front, and in the Mozdok sector of the central Caucasus.

A successful Soviet holding action was indicated before the Caucasian slopes and passes southeast of Nalchik.

Izvestia said the Battle of Stalingrad was characterized by a growing maneuverability of Red Army units.

Observers stressed the heaviness of German attacks, however, and at at least one point they threw in a new division. There were many hand-to-hand clashes.

The Nazi Air Force bombed the city's defenses steadily in support of ground operations.

As German bombers flew over the ruins in groups of 3 to 15, a Soviet garrison force broke up repeated ground drives toward the factories, dispatches from Stalingrad said. The Germans sought to knife between two plants, but this thrust also was stopped.

Violent Battles Fought Near Nalchik

"Southeast of Nalchik our troops fought violent engagements and our artillery dispersed concentrations of enemy tanks and infantry preparing for attack," the Russian communiqué said. "The Germans suffered heavy losses."

In the older theater about Mozdok, 50 miles northeast of Nalchik, German attacks upon Soviet positions were repulsed and the Russians were declared to have occupied an enemy strong point through a counterattack.

The communiqué said Soviet troops continued to cut into the ranks of encircled invasion forces northeast of Tuapse.

Aviation was a factor in the fighting on both the central and western Caucasus fronts.

Red Star said there was increased Russian air activity southeast of Nalchik, where ground defenders were holding against a tremendous concentration of tanks and bombers, but said that low clouds hampered the fliers.

The Germans assigned fresh bombers for the fight to halt the Soviet advance northeast of Tuapse. Two hundred bombs were reported loosed upon a Soviet-held hill in seven attacks.

In the far North, also, German aerial squadrons were at work. Izvestia reported the Germans had raided Murmansk, Arctic supply port, twice within 48 hours, but said no important objective was hit. Five of the 26 planes which participated were reported shot down.

The United States now has Maj. James O. Boswell of the Army and Lieut. Commander George Roullard of the Navy among others working in the Russian north.

China Drive Seen:

Japanese Massing In Five Provinces

A Chinese Army spokesman said today the Japanese appeared to be making large-scale military preparations in China, massing troops in five provinces, four of them running down inland China from the Mongolian border and one of them on the coast north of Shanghai.

He said Chinese intelligence reports said the Japanese were massing troops in the provinces of Hupeh, Honan, Shansi, Suiyuan, and Shantung.

Between 50,000 and 60,000 troops were concentrated in Hankow, in Hupeh Province, great Japanese inland base on the Yangtze River, he said, while 10,000 to 20,000 were in the Tai Mountains of Shantung, coastal Province.

The spokesman said it was difficult to predict the enemy's objectives until the drive started. It was possible, he added, that one of the Japanese hopes might be to close the gap in the Peiping-Hankow rail line, of which roughly 60 per cent now is in Japanese control.

The enemy might be seeking to consolidate his positions, particularly in North China. Most of his drives in the recent past have been launched with the purpose of removing potential bases for Chinese counterattack.

During the past week there has been considerable enemy activity in Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Shansi, Anhwei, and Kwangtung Provinces, although on a minor scale.

Three Yangtze River towns, Ichang and Shasi in Hupeh Province and Tungliu in Anhwei Province, have been among the bases used in these recent forays.

For their part, the Chinese have inflicted casualties on several invader garrisons north of Taiyuan, Japanese-occupied Capital of Shansi, and have attacked Japanese positions near Chungshan, in eastern Kwangtung.

Ship Sinkings:

British Freighter Victim of U-Boat

The United States Navy announced that a medium-sized British merchant vessel had been torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the middle of September in the Atlantic off the northern coast of South America.

Loss of a small Swedish freighter, the 1,154-ton Nicke, and the possible sinking of the 1,010-ton Swedish merchantman Bengt, in the Baltic, were announced by the American Swedish News Exchange.

At the same time, arrival in Swedish waters of three safe-conduct ships—the 6,214-ton Bali, the 5,305-ton Chile, and 3,542-ton Danaholm—laden with oil cake, cotton, rice, palm kernels, and peanuts from South America, was reported by the news agency.

A special communiqué from Hitler's headquarters declared that "in far-flung operations extending from the Arctic to waters south of Madagascar, German submarines have inflicted fresh heavy losses upon the enemy transport fleets," claiming the sinking of 28 fighters totaling 168,000 tons.

These claims lacked confirmation from any other quarters.

"In the northern Atlantic," the communiqué said "six more ships of altogether 37,000 tons were sunk and two steamers were damaged by torpedo hits. The ships belonged to the rest of a convoy carrying war material and foodstuff to England out of which 16 ships aggregating 94,000 tons previously were sunk."

Allied Gains Show Delivery Of U. S. Arms

Continued from Page 1

vicinity of 2,500 tanks a month. This includes both the light 13½ ton tank and the medium 30-ton tank, although the proportion of the latter has increased steadily. As noted in a dispatch to this paper from its middle eastern correspondent, Edmund Stevens, the earlier defects in the American medium tank have been corrected and the models now reaching the battlefront are superior in every way.

Asked to give his impression of the American tanks now arriving in Egypt, a British tank officer just arrived in Washington described them as "superb." The same is said to be true of the new all-purpose American fieldpieces which are making their first appearance on the sands of Western Egypt.

Meanwhile, the prospects of still greater pressure upon the Axis through even closer co-odination of British and American production emerged today with the announcement that Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, and W. Averill Harriman, American lend-lease expediter in Britain, had arrived in Washington for a series of conferences.

Greater Co-ordination Sought

The Office of War Information disclosed that the two men were accompanied by a large group of American and British military and production officials. Their purpose, it is understood, is to further the already close co-odination existing between the United States and Great Britain in the production of war goods.

It has been known for some time that certain aspects of Anglo-American industrial co-operation have been bothering the British, particularly the difficulty of obtaining steel in this country. With the United States experiencing a shortage of this most important of all war commodities, officials here have been loath to authorize heavy shipments to Great Britain.

The British, however, point out that steel exports are economical of space and take up less room than finished tanks and guns. They argue that since Great Britain is equipped to produce a greater volume of war goods than is now possible with the steel available it would mean a saving of shipping space if a large proportion of American steel were converted into finished products on the other side.

'Inter-Allied' Changed To 'United Nations'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Inter-Allied Information Committee has changed "Inter-Allied" to "United Nations" and admitted Canada and the Philippine Commonwealth as new members.

In announcing the change in name, the Office of War Information said member nations regarded "United Nations" as more fully expressing the purposes and objectives of the committee, which has its information center in New York.

Membership of the committee now totals 18.

Victory in Egypt Sets Mediterranean Stage

Continued from Page 1

tion or capture of the Axis armies becomes harder.

Does this mean that it is merely the start of still another seesaw back and forth across the western desert?

There is widespread confidence here that this time the United Nations have the necessary reserves in men, armor, and guns to finish the job.

Nevertheless, some military observers remain cautious. The military correspondent of The Times of London, for instance, warns, "The enemy may be still capable of a very powerful counterstroke. Jubilation must therefore be entirely premature. Stiff fighting is still ahead and the fate of the battle may veer as it has on other occasions."

Public Jubilation

It cannot be denied, however, that jubilation is the word to describe the sentiments with which the general public in Britain has received the news of Marshal Rommel's retreat. It is no exaggeration to say the announcement of victory in Egypt broke like a brilliant dawn after a long, dark night.

The reason for the especially dramatic effect of this Egyptian success is partly the manner in which the news broke here.

At 11 p. m. last night, the regular program of BBC was interrupted with the excited announcement that a special Middle East communiqué had just been issued in Cairo stating the Axis forces were now in full retreat.

The good news came with all the more force because previous official accounts of the battle had been exceedingly restrained, and comment here consistently cautious.

Further impact was added to the announcement by details given in the special communiqué including capture of Gen. Ritter von Thoma, Commander of the German Afrika Korps, and "a number of other senior German and Italian officers."

Equipment Taken

Similarly, the statement that more than 260 enemy tanks and 270 enemy guns were destroyed or captured, as well as more than 300 planes shot down in air combats emphasized the importance of the victory to listeners who had little indication ahead of time as to the progress of the campaign.

Tactically, the explanation of United Nations sucess seems to be a simple one. It appears on the basis of information so far available to be due to four factors:

The first is air superiority.

There is every indication that air forces—including not only the RAF and South African Air Force, but also the United States Army Air Task Force—completely dominated the desert skies from the start. The imperfections, shortcomings, and delays of air co-operation in former campaigns have obviously been ironed out, and collaboration between air and land forces apparently left little to be desired this time.

The second factor is artillery. Such accounts of the battle as are available give the impression that superior weight of performance of British artillery was a major element in the victory. This applies not only to the initial attack, when an extremely heavy artillery barrage marked the start of the offensive, but also to later stages of the battle as well.

Organization Improved

The third factor may be summed up in one word—organization. This general term covers an improved supply system, better tank recovery and repair services, more adequate methods of penetrating and rapidly clearing the enemy's extensive mine fields, more successful methods of reconnaissance, communications, and military intelligence. It also includes perfected intercommunication between tanks themselves and with their headquarters.

The offensive of Generals Alexander and Montgomery has centered the full force of its strategy on Marshal Rommel's weakest point—his supply line. By air and sea they hammered his supply routes and bases unceasingly both before and during the battle. The Navy focused its efforts on the ship lanes between Italy and Libya. Long-range British and United States bombers took part in this sea patrol as well as striking heavily at Tobruk, Bengasi, and other ports.

Medium bombers and fighters strafed the roads and railways leading to the front, while the fleet also took a hand in this action behind the Axis lines.

Thus Marshal Rommel was defeated by a combination of air and sea attacks on his rear and by direct land assault in front.

Great strategic possibilties are opened up in the entire Mediterranean theater of war by this defeat inflicted on the Axis. But before they can be carried out, the present success of the United Nations must be extended, confirmed, and consolidated by clearing Marshal Rommel not only out of Egypt but out of North Africa itself.

This is the next stage in the campaign.

Japanese Take Yen South

LONDON, Nov. 5. Netherlands Indies News Agency—The Japanese have established a bureau in Singapore, with branches throughout Malaya and Sumatra, for exchange of Malayan dollars and Sumatra guilders in what Netherlands East Indies experts here view as part of a drive to replace Dutch and British currency by new Japanese-issued currency.

According to a Tokyo radio report, travelers going from Sumatra to Malaya must exchange their guilders at a fixed price at these bureaus. Private exchange was abolished as of Nov. 1.

The South Regions Development Bank, which supervises the exchange bureaus, will charge the Yokohama Specie Bank and its branches for these transactions.

N. E. I. experts here point out that the yen has been circulating for some time in the Malaya-Sumatra region and that the Japanese undoubtedly have been aiming at a gradual substitution of the yen for the former currencies.

The fact that the Japanese so far have excluded Java and other N. E. I. territories from the currency measure is attributable to the administrative arrangement whereby Malaya and Sumatra are virtually independent of Java, these sources explained.

The yen does not circulate in Java, where the Japanese use army credit notes with existing money, including notes of the now-liquidated Javasche Bank. Netherlands observers say Tokyo apparently intends to introduce an altogether new monetary unit, attached to the yen, in Java.

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French Need Unity in Postwar Aims; Doriot Asks 'Understanding' With Nazis

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Disclosure here yesterday that Vichy had turned over to Germany 35 Allied merchant vessels coincided with demands made in Vichy by the French Fascist, Jacques Doriot, for "an immediate understanding between France and Germany about the defense of French colonial possessions in Africa."

While M. Doriot was making his demands before the National Congress of the French Peoples Party in Paris, both the Berlin and Vichy Radios were carrying reports of huge Allied naval concentrations at Gibraltar. The Vichy Radio quoted a dispatch from La Linea, Spain, as saying the vessels included transports loaded with American troops.

Another Vichy Radio report said a group of French naval "specialists" had left for Germany. The broadcast gave no details, but German pressure for French naval aid has been reported frequently in the past.

At the same time, Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, was in Paris conferring with "several political personages" (some presumably German), the German news Agency Transocean reported. An announcement on M. Laval's talks, the agency said, might be issued after his return to Vichy.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Marshal Henri Pétain, Vichy Chief of State, would broadcast a speech to the French people Nov. 6.

The Berlin Radio broadcast a DNB dispatch stating that close attention was being paid in Berlin to "special ship movements in the harbor at Gibraltar."

This report said the ships at Gibraltar included the British aircraft carriers Furious and Argus and another that was not identified, 6 cruisers, an auxiliary cruiser, 26 destroyers, 4 submarines, one gunboat, 2 transports "of considerable capacity," 26 freighters, and 12 tankers.

An earlier report on the Vichy Radio said "several merchantmen carrying large contingents of American troops" were anchored in the harbor, together with a battleship, an aircraft carrier, 14 destroyers and 18 seaplanes.

An authorized dispatch from a port on the Red Sea said, however, that 7,000 American soldiers, the largest contingent ever taken to the Middle East on a single transport, had arrived there safely. The troops included specialists, technical troops, and Air Force units.

The Ministry of Economic Welfare said the 35 vessels which M. Laval had agreed to turn over to the Axis totaled 120,000 tons and that 13 of them would go to Germany and 22 to Italy. They were said to include Norwegian, Danish, and Greek ships.

A BBC broadcast on Oct. 28 said German authorities in Paris had told M. Laval that he must surrender all merchant ships, French or foreign, which were in French ports.

Marshal Timoshenko Gets Sheriff Votes

By the Associated Press

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 5

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, the Russian warrior, received six votes for sheriff of Hudson County, Nov. 3. The votes, cast in two districts, did not jeopardize the prospects of William J. McGovern, Democratic nominee for sheriff in this super-Democratic county, stronghold of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

Canada and U. S. Cut Red Tape On Border to Aid War Traffic

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 5—It is the considered policy of the Canadian Government to operate its customs tariff regulations in such a way as to facilitate the speediest flow of war materials going in and out of Canada through all ports of entry, declared Col. Colin Gibson, Minister of National Revenue, in a special interview today.

Discussing President Roosevelt's recent statement concerning the need of the Chief Executive to have wider executive powers in order to suspend customs regulations, Colonel Gibson said that this policy of freer flow of supplies has been progressively in force between Canada and the United States to some extent since the beginning of the war and more especially since October, 1941.

Canada has made the most direct assault upon eliminating unnecessary delays in the importing and exporting of raw materials components and finished products for the war. Particularly this has been the case with respect to supplies coming from the United States as well as those shipped from Canadian factories and mines to the United States. At least six approaches to this problem of slashing red tape in Canada's international trade, particularly with the United States, have been made by officials administering the Canadian customs tariff in the Department of National Revenue. They are:

Fall List Broadened

1. The free list has been broadened to include many items heretofore taxed upon entry, such as cottons and certain metals.

2. In the case of imports from the United States that are to go into products manufactured in Canada on British account or other Allied account, the Canadian Government has provided for a remission of all customs duties.

3. All purchases from the United States or war materials by the Department of Munitions and Supply, or its duly appointed agents in Canada, are exempt from customs duties although in actual practice and for government accounting reasons, duties are still collected on war supplies imported from the United States by these agents when such supplies are on Canadian account.

4. In order to facilitate the most rapid shipments abroad of exported Canadian war materials the strictly enforced export permit system does not apply to such shipments and these may be exported without special permit.

5. All customs officials at Canadian ports of entry have been directed by the Minister of National Revenue to permit war supplies to be delivered by the railways to consignees in Canada even before they have passed the entry and paid whatever duty has to be paid. A special form has been set up working out this authorization and this device alone has speeded up greatly the whole process of dealing with every type of war supply imported into Canada and needed immediately by some war plant.

Special Concessions to U. S.

6. The United States Government has been given special concessions with respect to imports into Canada both for the building of certain of its establishments in various parts of the Dominion and for its engineering requirements on the Alaska Highway. Indeed the handling of the needs of the United States in the construction of this highway has been a remarkable demonstration of how completely the normal customs procedure can be set aside to deal with a large scale emergency import problem. Huge trainloads of equipment, hundreds of trucks loaded with supplies, all have passed over the Canadian Border north to the Peace River and to the Alaska Highway camps with the least interference from routine customs supervision.

At the same time the United States is permitted to export to Canada, duty free, materials and equipment required for other of its establishments being built in Canada for war purposes by special permission of the Canadian Government, a concession made to permit the execution of strategic defense plans prepared jointly by the military of both countries.

Again several executive orders-in-council have been passed by the Canadian Government dealing with the whole problem of Canadian imports, and the aim has been to maintain as far as possible the existing customs structure but to prevent that policy from interfering with the necessary flow of materials.

Way Eased for Trucks

Another step taken to facilitate the war material needs of the United States, by modification of Canadian customs regulations was the agreement between the Governments of Canada and the United States permitting trucks to use the Canadian section of the Detroit-Buffalo Highway. Officials of the Department of National Revenue have worked out regulations that permit U. S. trucks hauling war supplies to pass through Canada from Detroit to Buffalo, or from Sarnia, Niagara Falls and other points in those areas, subject only to the requirement that these trucks be sealed wherever possible, or if unable to be sealed because of the character of the load, then to be so loaded that a simple examination of the contents can be made.

This agreement was concluded to facilitate the quickest tranportation of war materials in the heavy production areas from Detroit to Buffalo. Similar arrangements have been made in the Vancouver-Spokane-Seattle Areas.

National revenue officials insist that speedy war trade relations between Canada and the United States would have been impossible without such a loosening of normal red tape routines.

Statistics just released show that Canada's external trade with the world, including the United States, now has reached an all-time high with imports close to $2,000,000,000 (estimated for 1942), while exports are expected to exceed $2,000,000,000, giving a total for the Dominion's external trade for 1942 in excess of $4,000,000,000.

Mostly for War Supplies

Of this amount at least 65 per cent is wholly concerned with war supplies, while 70 per cent, or approximately $2,800,000,000, represents trade with the United States.

Export officials here are hopeful that for the first time in a generation Canadian shipments to the United States by April or May of 1943 will reach a volume that will balance with Canadian imports of U. S. supplies, despite reductions in gold shipments.

Much of the development in such modification of tariff requirements in Canadian-U. S. trade relations has come from the research and the recommendations of the U. S.-Canada Joint Economic Committee and the Joint Committee on War Production. There is some hope in circles that have a knowledge of Government economic policy, that these tendencies in tariff modification may lead to some future re-examination of basic tariff policy in both countries, although it is made clear how very difficult it will be to effect radical tariff changes considering the divergent political interests that would be affected by any such changes both in Canada and the United States.

On Guard in New Caledonia

Associated Press from United States Army

An American Soldier Scans the Sky

One of the soldiers of the American forces on the island possession of the Fighting French keeps vigil for aircraft from a platform near the bark-covered hut used as headquarters.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Political aims of the Fighting French movement are again being discussed with some warmth among Frenchmen who, in other respects, are united in their fight against the German oppressor and against French collaborationists.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's authority as leader of France's resistance against Germany is not questioned and there are few among the French emigrants who do not recognize that the General is the only possible head of a French Government-in-Exile.

Left wing adherents of the movement are inclined to emphasize General de Gaulle's lack of political experience and to mistrust some of his close political advisers.

These elements criticize the alleged authoritarian character of the Fighting French setup and urge reorganizing the movement on a more democratic basis. These domestic differences, however, are unlikely to weaken seriously the influence of the Fighting French movement in France and all reports from there agree that French public opinion overwhelmingly accepts the leadership of General de Gaulle and of his National Council.

This point of view, moreover, was confirmed by the American writer, Walter Lippmann, who, just returning from England, urged immediate recognition of General de Gaulle by the United Statse.

The embittered discussions among the anti-Vichy French, however, are partly responsible for the delay in the recognition of Fighting French. Moreover, they indicate that, although united in their fight against Hitler and Vichy, French leaders differ widely in their conception of future France.

General de Gaulle has gone far in meeting the criticism of the Left Wing of his movement. Several outstanding leaders of the former Socialist Party as André Philip, Pierre Brossolette, and Felix Gouin have been nominated to important posts in the Fighting French National Council.

At the same time, Charles Vallin, former leader of the Fascist Croix de Feu group, and ardent follower of Marshal Pétain, who fled France and joined General de Gaulle, has been shifted to combat duty in Africa.

Many followers of General de Gaulle had been deeply shocked when M. Vallin, who not only had backed Vichy in the last two years, but actively collaborated in the preparation of the Riom trial, was wholeheartedly received by the General and his advisers.

M. Vallin's London broadcast in which he declared that he had neither changed his former ideas nor given up his former friends was likely to pour oil on the flame.

"Today we receive the Croix de Feu, tomorrow we can expect the Cagoulards (pro-Fascist French conspirators)" runs the headline of a pro-Gaullist Canadian newspaper. Several de Gaullist groups in Great Britain and in the United States asked that M. Vallin be excluded from the ranks of the Fighting French and even be brought before a special court and sentenced for treason.

The political elimination of M. Vallin and the nomination of Socialist leaders to high positions, however, failed to satisfy completely the critics in the ranks of the Fighting French.

The Socialist representatives also were attacked for having partly accepted the political platform of their former political adversaries. M. Brossolette was criticized not only for having chosen M. Vallin as his companion in his dramatic flight to London and for having presented him to the British and the French public, but was accused of having betrayed his socialist ideals.

A weekly paper, published by a French trade unionist in the United States, pointed out that M. Brossolette's ideas on the political revival of France were very near to the neo-socialist doctrines developed by Henri de Man, former President of the Belgian Socialist Party and today all-out collaborationist and member of the German National-Socialist Party.

In France, Marcel Déat and Adrien Marquet who turned Fascist after having left the Socialist Party, have been the protagonists of de Man's "Socialism on national basis."

In a recent article published in London, M. Brossolette had developed his ideas on the political reconstruction of France, emphasizing the necessity to change the political and economic constitution of the country. In postwar France, he pointed out, the executive power must be strong and stable, the best elements of the Right and of the Left must collaborate, the reconstruction of the old political parties would have disastrous effects and woud lead the country toward dictatorship. "We, Socialists in France, have developed. We are still Socialists, but we profess an entirely new kind of Socialism."

These declarations of the former editor of the Socialist party-paper "Le Populaire" points to the very root of France's political problem which is, at the same time, the main reason of General de Gaulle's difficulties in the political reorganization of his movement.

During the last three years, the system of political parties in France which had been the basis of French democracy, has largely disintegrated. Political groups coninue to subsist underground, but their ideology has been profoundly transformed under the influence of changed conditions.

The French people have had their national pride deeply hurt. The cause of liberation is likely to place the idea of national unity above any other allegiances.

The deep transformations going on in France's political structure affect also the coherence of the Fighting French movement. It is significant that the heated discussions among the Free French are carried on between men who left France immediately after the defeat and those who remained in the country during the last two years. It is probable that the newcomers reflect more correctly the public opinion in France as it has developed in recent months. This does not imply that the political conceptions of the underground leaders who have recently left France are more apt to accomplish the future well-being of France than those of their political friends who migrated two years ago and whose political opinions have remained basicly unchanged.

7,000 U. S. Troops Reach Mid-East in One Transport

A PORT on the RED SEA—Oct. 31—(Delayed)—(Passed by U. S. Military Censor)—(AP)—The largest contingent of American fighting men ever brought to the Middle East in one transport, 7,000 strong, arrived at this port today and for hours were ferried ashore from their great liner-transport by boats.

The ship was crammed with specialists, technical troops and air force units from holds to top deck. Not a man was lost on the long voyage from New York. Col. John E. Baird of Providence, R. I., was in command.

Dispersed

As fast as the troops reached shore, which was at the rate of about 1,000 per hour, they were loaded into trucks and driven through the sleeping town to camps pitched on the edge of the desert. Later they will be dispersed to stations throughout the Mid-East.

There were no attacks from submarines on the trip over, Colonel Baird said.

"I'm glad it's over," declared Lieut. David Porter, of New Orleans. "It's pretty hard on some troops sleeping in hot, unventilated quarters. "I've had better food, and we're all so tired of mutton we never want to see it again."

Colonel Baird said that despite difficulties the morale of the men was high.

Better Than Expected

Accompanying the troops was a large contingent of Army nurses, and several engagements have already been announced.

"The girls were grand sports," declared Chief Nurse First Lieut. Elsie Schwaeble, of Paterson, N. J. "We've had a wonderful reception wherever we have stopped."

"We had a swell time," said Margaret and Virginia Unruh, sisters, of Mobile, Ala. "But we did get tired of mutton."

"The ship didn't have all the comforts of home, but it's a lot better than we expected," added Marie Glock, of Mountville, Pa.

"Now we want to get to work," suggested Louette Booe, of Winston-Salem, N. C. "We sure do." Ellen Moyeux of Marksville, La., agreed.

Other nurses were Mildred F. Drenell, Hill, Pa.; Phyllis Igoe, Olds, Iowa; Katherine Fineash, Hazlehurst, Miss., and Betty Hammond, Boston, Mass.

"Tell people at home it's lots of fun," they said.

First Canada Envoys To Three Nations

OTTAWA, Nov. 5 (AP)—Canada named ministers, for the first time yesterday, to Russia, China, and Chile.

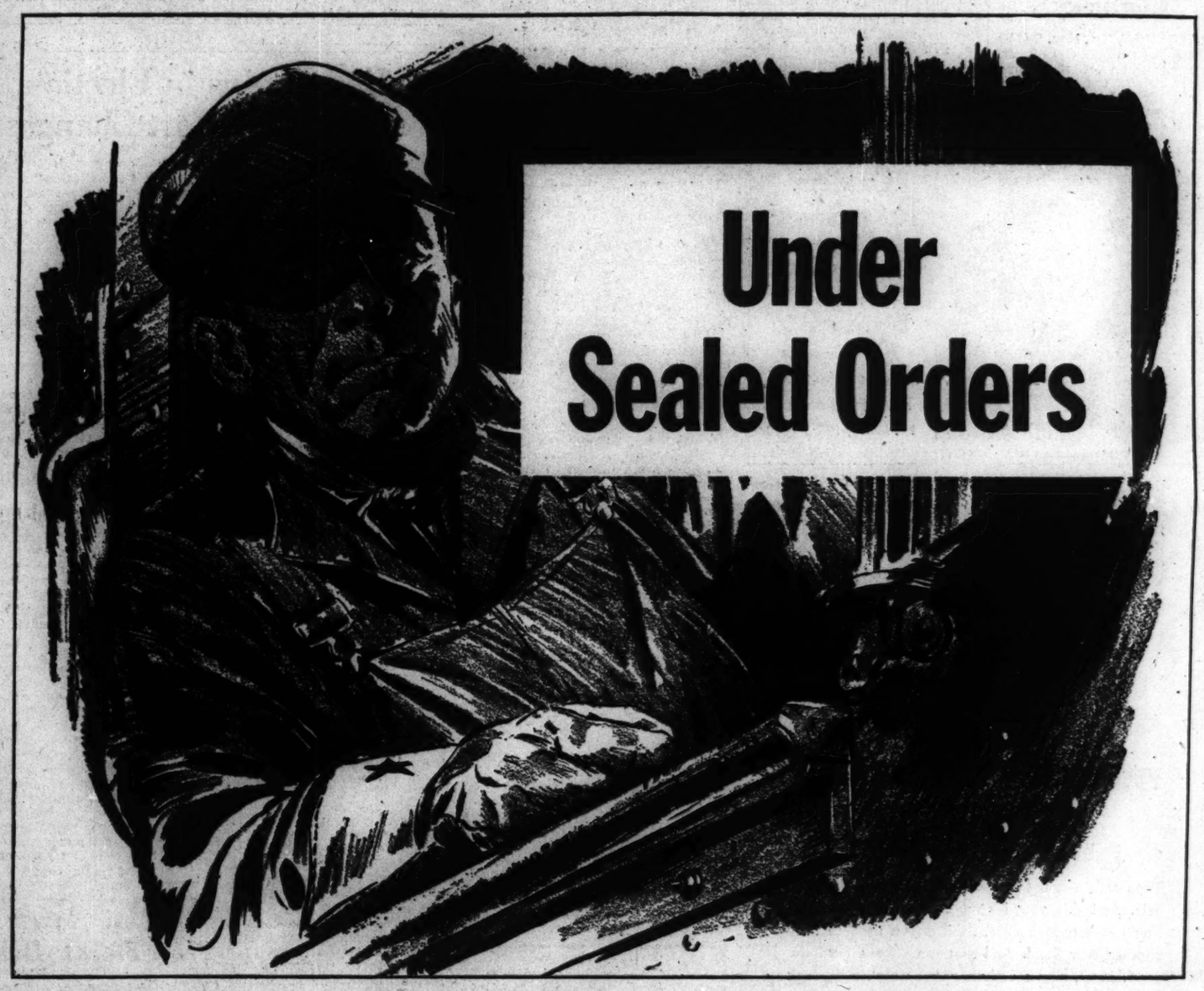
The first envoys to fill these posts are:

Russia: L. D. Wilgress, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

China: Maj.-Gen. Victor B. Odlum of Vancouver, former commander of the second Canadian division overseas and more recently High Commissioner to Australia.

Chile: Warwick Chipman, of Montreal, head of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Succeeding General Odlum as High Commissioner to Australia is Justice T. C. Davis, Associated Deputy Minister of War Services.



A SPECIAL TRAIN roars through a sleeping crossroads village—and then another—and another.

All through the night the trains thunder by.

An army is on the move.

Yet not one word of this gigantic troop movement escapes into print or onto the air waves.

Press and radio—army and government—railroad men and civilians—have cooperated in the greatest example of voluntary censorship the world has ever known.

The morning after Pearl Harbor this gigantic movement of troops toward the world fronts began—infantry companies with full equipment—mechanized battalions complete with tanks and trucks—an army ready to fight the moment it reached its destination.

In the intervening months approximately 8,000,000 troops *on active duty* have been carried by the American railroads—not to mention the enormous number of individual soldiers carried home on furlough.

Actual handling of troop movements is in the hands of the individual railroads over whose tracks the trains are routed.

But the center of this mass movement is a room in the War Department where some 75 railroad people work in cooperation with War Department experts—and where the exact location of every troop train in America is known 24 hours a day.

Major General Charles P. Gross, Chief of the Transportation Corps of the Army's Services of Supply, has said:

"In the war effort no group, no agency works more wholeheartedly, more energetically, to fulfill the war mission than do the railroads and their national organization, the Association of American Railroads. Their team play has been superb. They respond to the War Department immediately and to their full capacity. My relationship with them has been one of the most heartening experiences I have ever had. The railroads have the spirit that will win this war, and I am happy to salute them."

Despite troop movements and the huge increase in transportation of war supplies, there has been, so far, but slight interruption of essential civilian traffic.

But, as the grim demands of war grow, the railroads face an increasingly difficult task—a task which *must* be done. And, with your understanding, patriotic cooperation, railroad men are confident that it *will* be done.

The lights are green. The tracks are clear. The trains are rolling.

New York Central

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS —ALL MOBILIZED FOR WAR!

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Late Election Returns Confirm Major Republican Upsurge Throughout Nation

Carr's Defeat In Colorado An Exception

With a few exceptions such as the defeat in Colorado of a Republican Senate candidate, Gov. Ralph Carr, by Democratic Senator Edwin C. Johnson, late election returns confirmed a Republican upsurge of major proportions. Results not completed yesterday are summarized under State headings:

Colorado

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 5 (AP)—Senator Ed C. Johnson, a Democrat once at odds with the National Administration but a defender of its western policies in his recent campaign, won in a nip-and-tuck race for the United States Senate with Republican Gov. Ralph Carr.

Mr. Carr campaigned for State's rights.

Eugene Milikin, Republican, appointed by Governor Carr to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Alva B. Adams, led James March, Democrat, in their race for a two-year Senate term.

Another Republican, John C. Vivian, had a 36,984 vote lead over Homer Bedford, Democrat, in the race for the Governorship.

Colorado returned its three Republican and one Democratic congressmen to Washington, virtually complete returns indicated.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5 (AP)—Andrew Jackson May (D) of Kentuckl, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, survived a nip-and-tuck contest to win re-election from the Seventh Kentucky Congressional District, unofficial returns from the election showed late yesterday.

Earlier the election of United States Senator Albert B. Chandler for a full six-year tearm had been conceded by his Republican opponent, Richard J. Colbert of Lexington.

In the other Congressional races, Democratic incumbents Noble J. Gregory in the First District; Emmet O'Neal in the Third; Edward W. Creal in the Fourth; Brent Spence in the Fifth, and Joe B. Bates in the Eighth won re-election.

Two Democratic incumbents, Beverly Vincent in the Second District and Virgil Chapman in the Sixth, had no opposition Tuesday.

Latest Outcomes In Senatorial Fights

By the Associated Press

Senatorial contests decided after yesterday's paper went to press include (X indicates incumbent):

Colorado—Edwin C. Johnson (X) Democrat.

Colorado—Eugene D. Millikin (X) Republican (short term).

Kentucky—A. B. Chandler (X) Democrat.

Minnesota—Joseph A. Ball (X) Republican.

Minnesota—Arthur E. Nelson, Republican (short term).

West Virginia — Hugh Ike Shott, Sr., Republican (short term).

Wyoming—E. V. Robertson, Republican.

Contests Still Undecided:

Montana: Senator James E. Murray, Democrat incumbent, leading Wellington D. Rankin, Republican, 82,802 to 81,402 with 1,118 of 1,185 precincts reporting.

A summary of senatorial contest shows:

Democrats elected 15.
Republicans elected 18.
Contests undecided 1.

New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5 (AP)—Albert W. Hawkes, Montclair industrialist who never held an elective office, eased into a United States Senate seat yesterday on an 84,993 Republican plurality.

The surprisingly easy victory of the former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce over United States Senator William H. Smathers, Democratic supporter of President Roosevelt, came in yesterday's general election despite the huge 116,695 plurality piled up for him by the powerful Hudson County Democratic organization of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

Mr. Smathers had the backing also of both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor state organizations. One of his running mates, in fact, was Irving Abramson, State C. I. O. President, who was badly beaten for the House of Representatives by Representative Gordon Canfield, Paterson Republican, in the Eighth Congressional District.

The returns showed a gain by the Republicans of one seat in the House of Representatives at the expense of William H. Sutphin, Matawan Democrat, who had represented the Third District for 12 years. The Republicans now hold 11 of the 14 New Jersey seats in the lower house.

The Republicans maintained control of both houses of the State Legislature, gaining one seat in the Senate for an 18-to-3 advantage and two seats in the General Assembly to rule it, 46 to 14.

Neither did John M. Robsion of the Ninth District, Kentucky's lone Republican Representative.

Washington

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 5 (AP)—Washington's Congressional delegation of six appeared yesterday to be equally divided between Democrats and Republicans—the former three holdovers, the latter the first of their Party to represent this State in Washington since 1933.

C. C. Dill, former Representative and United States Senator, and the Democratic candidate for Governor two years ago, conceded victory to Walt Horn, Wenatchee, for the Fifth District seat.

Representative Martin F. Smith (D) likewise conceded the election of Fred Norman, Raymond businessman, in the Third District.

Hal Holmes, onetime Whitman College schoolmate of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, piled up a commanding lead over Representative Knute Hill (D) in the Fourth District.

Representative Henry Jackson (D) won by an approximately 3-to-2 margin over Payson Peterson, the Second District's bienniel Republican nominee.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5 (AP)—Each of the three major parties in Wisconsin scored victories and at the same time suffered heavy defeats as voters gave a surprising exhibition of ballot scratching in Tuesday's election.

The Progressives elected a Governor, Orland S. Loomis, but could give him neither the minor State offices nor control of the Legislature.

The Republicans saw Gov. Julius P. Heil defeated by approximately 100,000 votes in his third-term bid. They re-elected other State officers and retained Legislative control.

The Democrats ran a poor third in State contests, but captured three out of 10 Congressional seats.

Mr. Heil's defeat was attributed to personal as well as public issues. His disregard of formality in public appearance had drawn sharp criticism.

Special State Referendums

By the Associated Press

Results on State constitutional amendments, referendums, and other special measures appearing on the Nov. 3 ballots are summarized below from available reports:

California: With a $50,000,000 surplus in their State Treasury and faced by increasing Federal income taxes, Californians turned down a proposition which would have repealed the existing State income tax and prevented any future levy on individual earnings.

Nevada: Voters amended the State Constitution to prohibit the Legislature from taxing shares of stocks, bonds, mortgages, and certain other intangible properties. The amendment, which also prohibits levying of a State inheritance or estate tax, was passed by a five to one vote. Nevada has never taxed such intangibles in the past.

Maryland: By a three to one vote, Baltimore voters rejected a proposal for a $32,000,000 water bond issue proposed to increase the city's water supply. The project would have included a new dam on the Patapsco River.

Massachusetts: Calling of an international conference to form a federal union for safeguarding world peace was approved three-to-one with most of the 487 precincts counted. The question appeared only in those precincts, a little over a fourth of the State's total.

Dissemination of birth control information was voted down, 691,394 to 505,043.

Local option questions resulted in generally wet votes with local variations.

Legalized horse racing and dog racing were continued in Suffolk County by substantial majorities.

Texas: Five constitutional amendments and local battles on prohibition and a city-manager government featured Texas balloting.

Houston voted to try the city-manager form of government.

On the amendments Texas voted to retire the General Fund overdraft of $30,000,000 by bond issue and to keep out of debt from then on. Senator W. Lee O'Daniel suggested this idea when he was Governor.

The voters rejected an amendment to pay Army and Navy officers to be instructors at State-supported schools.

Another amendment, also seemingly headed for defeat, would have permitted borrowing $2,000,000 from the State Permanent School Fund for a State office building. The loan would have been secured by bonds.

Tarrant County [Fort Worth] turned down a return to prohibition, with a majority of more than 4,500 out of 25,000.

Utah: A referendum proposal for a graduated tax on chain stores in Utah was defeated.

Washington: By more than 50,000 votes Washington voters defeated a proposal for liberalizing old age pension payments and for providing medical and other care for all recipients of public assistance.

Republican Gains in Election Presage War Effort Changes

Continued from Page 1

13 and Progressives 1. Two gubernatorial elections, Wyoming and Idaho, are still in doubt.

Thus, the 90-odd advantage which the Democratic majority forces enjoyed in the present Congress has been cut down to bleak proportions and it is evident as the full returns come in that the Republican victory represents considerably more than either the normal or the expected off-year gain. But while it represents considerably more than a recurrent protest against the party in power, whichever party it may be, it would be premature and misleading to conclude that the victory is a landslide in the making, that the country has gone Republican or that the outcome of the next Presidential election is all settled in advance. All these things could be true but the returns from the Nov. 3 election do not of themselves prove it.

Divided Opinions

It is a significant victory but it is not a conclusive victory. It is a substantial and widespread victory but it is not yet evident whether it rests on passing causes or more enduring causes. There is not complete agreement among the Republicans as to what brought it about.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, characterized the outcome as a demonstration of national unity. Frank Gannett, Vice-Chairman, believed it was a repudiation of New Dealism. Representative William J. Ditter of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, said that the election results reflected "the demand of the American people for the substitution of competency and common sense for mismanagement and foolishness in the prosecution of the war."

In a statement from Committee headquarters, Mr. Ditter said Republican candidates for the House had "insisted that an all-out war effort by the people should be matched by an all-out war effort in Washington" and that the "narrow partisanship of the New Deal was not the measure of a man's patriotism."

"The nation voiced its agreement," he said, adding:

Many Unable to Vote

"The election is a challenge to the Republicans in the House and to the party throughout the country. I know that challenge will be met by a whole-souled devotion to duty and by a grim determination to leave nothing undone in the successful and expeditious prosecution of the war to a decisive victory."

Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, significantly commented: "the election returns constitute a 'stop, look and listen' sign painted in red."

The Democratic spokesmen emphasize the fact that the light vote greatly militated against them, particularly in view of the hundreds of thousands of young men in the armed services and the many war workers who were unavoidably disenfranchised because of being moved to new industrial communities in which they had not had sufficient time to become registered voters.

But the Republican gains were well distributed, not confined to particular localities, and therefore indicate that the protest vote, whether or not it endures, is widespread.

The G. O. P. took Senatorial seats away from the Democrats in such representative states as Iowa, South Dakota, Delaware, Michigan, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Wyoming and New Jersey.

Former Democratic Governorships fell into Republican hands in states ranging from politically powerful New York to Connecticut, Michigan, California, and possibly Idaho.

While isolationists opposed by the Administration were mostly returned in House and Senate contests, many of the strongest supporters of the President's war course before Dec. 7, 1941, also rode with them to victory. Thus, Minnesota re-elected Harold Stassen, Governor, and Joseph Ball, Senator, both Republicans but four-square with the President and Wendell Willkie on this nation's foreign course before the United States ever entered the war.

All the House and Senate Democratic leaders and committee chairmen were re-elected.

Fewer Mail Boxes; More Steps to Bus

CHICAGO—Chicagoans are going to miss something more than those bus stops, eliminated recently to help conserve rubber. They will now have to get along without so many mail boxes. By Jan. 1, Postmaster Ernest J. Kruetgen announces, about 2,300 of the city's 7,300 street corner boxes will have been removed.

This action meets a number of problems, it is explained. In the first place it conserves the boxes themselves. When replacements are needed those removed will be available, and new ones won't have to be made out of steel vital for war production. Next, it will mean less travel for the trucks. Some of the city's 700 postal trucks will be put away to be brought into service also as replacements. Then there is a saving in manpower. Carriers who enter the armed forces will not be replaced—even if that were possible, which in most cases it is not.

The boxes which are being removed are those least used, on side streets, and in areas where population has decreased. It is figured that folks won't mind walking a few more blocks to mail their letters, or catch a bus.

Defeated Democrats Pledge Aid in War

By the Associated Press

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 5

Delaware Democrats, beaten in every State and county contest on Nov. 3, bought a half page newspaper ad today to tell the Republicans:

"We unite in the supreme struggle which we will win together.

"United we stand."

President Has Postwar Plan For Transport

Continued from Page 1

urban express routes to accommodate the automobile of the future.

"Major emphasis in future highway development must be directed to the provision of express highways and off street parking in urban areas."

Partly through Government action, and partly through more efficient operation and competition, the Committee foresaw a reduction in the cost of transportation.

"A major objective for the future," the group said, "must be a lower level of rates and fares in the transport industry to place the rate structure in a more favorable position with respect to other prices, in order that restrictions on movement may be minimized."

For Merged Agencies

The Committee suggested that all federal agencies dealing with transportation be amalgamated in a "national transportation agency," which would have broad powers both for direct action and for cooperative projects with state and local governments.

The agency, it was suggested, should have power to plan and order the consolidation of the nation's railways into "a limited number of systems arranged along regional lines, but avoiding systems of excessive size."

It would also have power to buy or acquire land to be used not only by the federal, but also state and local governments, in building new highways, terminal facilities and supplying other transportation needs.

The agency also would be authorized to revise and simplify the whole system of determining rates and fares.

Another recommendation was that both the employers and the employees of the various branches of the transportation industry should be organized into nation-wide organizations to settle all kinds of questions, including wages, service, and benefits.

Marian Anderson And DAR Disagree

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Miss Marian Anderson, Negro singer, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have disagreed again over plans for an appearance in the organization's Constitution Hall.

The singer last month informed the D. A. R. she would sing at a war benefit concert in the hall—from which she was barred in 1939—provided the management made no attempt to segregate the audience on the basis of color, and on condition that she be allowed the use of the hall on future occasions.

The Executive Committee of the D. A. R. announced Nov. 4 it had rejected these conditions. Fred E. Hand, managing director of the hall, wrote the singer's manager that "no appearance of any artist can ever be considered as a precedent insofar as future engagements in Constitution Hall are concerned."

D. A. R. officers in explaining the 1939 refusal of use of the hall to the singer said that the date in question had been filled previously. The situation resulted in a dispute over D. A. R. policies and the resignation of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as a member of the organization.

Old Virginia Landmark Razed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW MARKET, Va.—A landmark, one of the town's oldest buildings, the Polytechnic Institute, is being razed. This school for boys, started over 100 years ago as the New Market Academy, was chartered by the Virginia General Assembly in 1817. The original building of logs burned in 1838, and was replaced by a brick structure.

The Polytechnic Institute came into existence early in 1870. Donations were asked, and as a means of raising money a three-day bazaar was held. Among the many articles donated were two beds made by Henry and Chris Theis, cabinet makers from Germany. One of these beds was disposed of by lottery. Both beds are now in the possession of the Williamson family here, the other bed having been sold for $100 in gold.

Aside from school purposes, the building was used for a decade for public gatherings. In 1891 a benefit was held, and $500 was realized for the bridge over the Shenandoah River between the town and the depot.

Among the alumni most of the States were represented. Three became Congressmen. The late Rush Williamson, assistant attorney-general in the Wilson administration, attended this school. It ceased to operate after the public school system became efficient.

Even the Busy Little Bee Joins War's 'Swing Shift'

RAYMONDVILLE, Texas, Nov. 5 (AP)—The busy little bee won't rest this winter—the Government is putting the bee on him. Because beeswax is needed for explosives and honey is needed as a sugar substitute, Northern bees are being wintered here so they can work the year around.

R. D. Jenkins of Mayville, N. D., has brought 1,500 swarms, and will bring 500 more.

Director of G. O. P. Women Terms Triumphs a Protest

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Republican victories throughout the country were interpreted here by Miss Marion E. Martin, Director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee, as chiefly a feminine protest against the confusion and contradictory policies of the Administration in conducting the war.

Miss Martin based her judgment on estimates that women cast from 52 to 65 per cent of the total vote cast on Nov. 3.

"The women's vote," she declared, "indicates their confidence in the integrity and purpose of Republican candidates to concentrate all their energy and effort on the winning of the war.

"In no uncertain terms women have shown their demand for the preservation of our constitutional, republican form of government, firmly based on the two-party system. They have realized that unless we had a strong balance of power eventually the country might shift too far into state socialism."

There was a new air of confidence and gaiety at Republican headquarters, especially in the women's division where Miss Martin received the press.

Dissatisfaction Observed

Miss Martin reported that on a recent pre-election swing across the country she had found women dissatisfied at not being told what to do to win the war and discouraged at the confusion on rationing and military victories.

"One thing," she said, "is sure. Politicians are not going to keep women hitched to any party. They flocked to the Democratic party in 1932 because it offered them security. Now they are flocking away from it because they feel insecure."

With a half wink, the Maine-born Republican woman chieftain added, "if there's anything the Republicans epitomize, it's something solid."

Miss Martin said she was particularly jubilant "in the complete indorsement of the record which Republican women in the 77th Congress have written.

"Not only every Republican Congresswoman who stood for re-election has been successful," she said, "but two additional outstanding Republican women—Mrs. Clare Booth Luce of Connecticut and Miss Winifred C. Stanley of New York—were victorious, reflecting a steady gain for Republican women candidates.

"This," she observed, "is the largest representation of women of any one party at any one time in Congress."

"Something Real to Offer"

Both Mrs. Luce and Miss Stanley were described at Republican headquarters as "glamorous" in addition to having had "something real to offer" to the electorate.

Miss Stanley, elected Representative-at-large, was reported at headquarters to be running ahead of all men candidates on the Republican ticket except New York Governor-elect Thomas E. Dewey.

Miss Martin cited registration figures to show that despite the small size of their year's over-all vote, women maintained a level of interest equal to that of 1940, a Presidential year.

With large numbers of men in the military forces or away from home on war jobs, registration of women fell off 6,800 from 1940 in New York City, compared with a 298,000 reduction in the number of men registered. In Boston, at the last report, 3,000 more women had registered than men, while in downstate Illinois, there was indication that women would cast 65 per cent of the votes. In no place reporting to national headquarters were women expected to cast less than 52 per cent of the votes.

Miss Martin said it would be several days before the few districts which take the trouble to check the actual proportion of women voters get their reports to headquarters.

Adopts a Younger Brother In Order to Allot Army Pay

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Lieut. Robert Taylor of Fort McClellan, Ala., has legally become the father of his younger brother, Carl Richard.

County Judge Russell Keeney approved adoption papers so that Lieutenant Taylor could execute an Army pay allotment in favor of his brother. Attorney Edgar George told Judge Keeney an allotment claim could not be allowed for a brother under Army regulations.

Contests Decided In Governorships

By the Associated Press

Gubernatorial contests decided after yesterday's paper went to press include: (X indicates incumbent.)

Colorado—John C. Vivian, Republican.

Nevada—E. P. Carville (X), Democrat.

New Mexico—John J. Dempsey, Democrat.

North Dakota—John Moses (X) Democrat.

Texas—Coke R. Stevenson (X), Democrat.

Contests Still Undecided

Idaho: Chase A. Clark, Democrat incumbent, is leading C. A. Bottolfsen, Republican, 71,619 to 71,434 with 800 our of 846 precincts reporting.

Wyoming: Lester C. Hunt, Democrat, is leading Nels H. Smith, Republican incumbent, 38,939 to 37,537, with 656 out of 689 precincts reporting.

A summary of gubernatorial contest shows:

Democrats elected, 13.
Republicans elected, 17.
Progressives elected, 1.
Contests undecided, 2.

Stainless Steel Out of 75 Articles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The United States Government today prohibited the use of stainless steel in more than 75 products ranging from coffee pots and light fixtures to ammunition boxes and radio antennae.

At the same time, the War Production Board banned the use of iron and steel of any kind in about 100 articles not previously barred from use of those metals, including manhole covers, household meter boxes, lunch boxes, toy banks, metal cloths, and movie cameras.

The stainless steel ruling halts delivery of the metal for the 75 banned products at once. Fabrication of the items at a 50 per cent rate, out of manufacturers' inventories, is permitted for 30 days, and assembly of the fabricated parts may continue 15 days longer.

The same provisions apply generally to the prohibition on iron and steel use, except that manufacture may continue at a 75 per cent rate in the 30-day tapering off, and that assembly may continue for 30 days thereafter.

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EMILY for — HATS A choice group of brand new styles from our regular stock. Reg. $5.95 to $15 — $3.90
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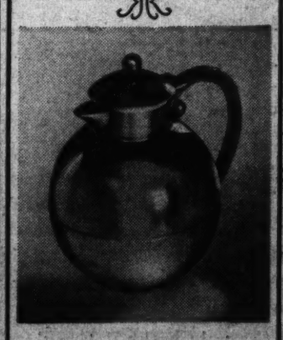

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Farm Price Control Hit by Election Results

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP) — Republican triumphs in the Midwestern Farm Belt, attributed in part to farmer dissatisfaction with Administration measures affecting agriculture, have raised the possibility of changes in war food production and price-control policies.

Significant gains in Senate and House seats were made by Republicans in the great livestock, dairy, poultry, and grain-producing regions of the Upper Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers and the Great Plains—areas which in 1932 turned to the New Deal in displeasure at Republican farm policies.

Late election returns indicated that the Congressional Farm Bloc —a group which President Roosevelt criticized severely in recent legislative battles over farm price controls—won new strength while the ranks of those who stood behind the Administration were weakened.

The Farm Bloc has stood or continues to stand at odds with the Administration on many as yet unsettled issues affecting agricultural production and price control. Those issues involve farm-labor shortages, restrictions on the manufacture of farm machinery, gasoline and tire rationing, and price ceilings on food products needed in expanding quantities for the war effort.

Change in Policy

The Midwestern farm vote may lead the Administration to consider changing position on many of these issues. Plans of the Agriculture Department and the Office of Price Administration to use subsidies on an extensive scale to help meet farm-labor shortages and to prevent upward revisions in farm price ceilings undoubtedly face a severe test. Many successful Republican candidates made an issue of such subsidies.

Further, the Farm Bloc finds itself in a much better position to demand Administration rejection of its interpretation that the recently enacted price-control law allows farm conservation and parity payments to be taken into consideration in determining farm price ceilings. Under this interpretation, ceilings may be placed at a lower level than would otherwise be the case.

This interpretation, which farm-state senators are criticizing as incorrect, was made by Senator Prentiss M. Brown, Michigan Democrat who managed the Administration's price-control measure. Mr. Brown went down to defeat.

The defeat of Senator Brown was accompanied by the loss of such Administration stalwarts as Senator Lee, Oklahoma Democrat; Senator Herring, Democrat who represented Iowa, home of Vice-President Henry. A. Wallace, and the veteran Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska Independent who had President Roosevelt's indorsement.

Republicans Re-elected

Each will be succeeded by men who have indicated opposition to many New Deal farm policies.

On the other hand, Democrats failed to unseat such Farm Bloc leaders as Republican Senators Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Arthur Capper of Kansas, and C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois. Returned to Congress was Missouri's Representative Clarence Cannon, who, as Chairman of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, has led many a House fight against Administration farm programs.

Gaining re-election also were such Southern Farm Bloc leaders as Senators John H. Bankhead, 2d (D), of Alabama, Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, and Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana.

Typical of many interpretations placed on the election outcome in the Midwest was that of Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange:

"There was a feeling among farmers that the Administration was pro-labor and anti-agriculture in its campaign to bring about economic stabilization for the war effort. Many believed that the fight on farm prices was of a political rather than an emergency nature."

G. O. P. Senators Report Expenses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Treasurer John A. Reilly of the National Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee reported to the House Clerk Nov. 3 that the Committee had received $10,144 and spent $10,100 from Oct. 21 through Oct. 29.

The report, made in compliance with the 1925 Corrupt Practices Act, said the largest individual receipts were from William A. Regnery, Chicago, $2,000; L. C. Phipps, Denver, $1,000, and L. C. Copley, Aurora, Ill., $4,000. The United Republican Finance Committee of New York was down for $2,147.

Disbursements, all for organization work, included Chester E. Merrow, Ossippee, N. H., $500, and Charles R. Clasm, Springfield, Mass., $500.

At the same time Labor's nonpartisan League listed contributions of $15,000 during the current political campaign. It reported no contributions received.

Contributions made by the League were to Joseph F. Guffey [Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee] $3,000; Democratic National Committee, $5,000; Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, $5,000; and to Sam Caddy, Lexington, Ky., for use in State campaigning, $2,500.

Illiterate Soldiers Helped at Blanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Illiterate men, Americans who can neither read nor write, and the "foreign native" who can neither speak nor write English are finding their place at Camp Blanding.

Thousands of these men, who were previously turned down as unfit for military duty, have been given visual classification tests which the Army has designed to evaluate a man's common sense, rather than his working knowledge of the ABC's. The results have proven that the majority of these men make excellent soldiers.

They pick up the military commands and conversational English within a few weeks, and those who can speak English but are unable to write it take their tests in pantomime, gestures and signs.

Through a plan of 60 panels in a test, the officers have discovered that most "illiterates" have an abundance of common sense even though they were unable to obtain a formal education.

One unusual twist has developed in this school—the pupils in some instances are teaching the instructors. The presence of many Spanish speaking men in Florida has resulted in the instructors picking up enough Spanish to give the recruits instructions in that language.

Students Cut Classes To Cut Wood for College

IBERIA, Mo. — Iberia College students cut classes to go cutting.

The school in the Ozarks uses wood for fuel. The wood pile dwindled, and no woodcutters could be found.

Changes in the House

By the Associated Press

How the parties line up in the new House of Representatives, as compared with the old, is shown in the following table.

The political makeup of the 77th House is listed at the left, in party columns opposite each State. These totals are: 257 Democrats; 165 Republicans; 3 Progressives; 1 Farmer-Labor; 1 American Labor; and 8 vacancies.

The new Representatives are listed at the right as soon as final returns are received.

Changes in House composition due to the current election can be measured by comparing the left-hand and right-hand totals when complete.

Key: Democratic, (D); Republican (R); Farmer-Labor, (FL); Progressive, (PG); American Labor, (AL).

Old House (D)	(R)	Other	Vacancies (D)	(R)	State	New House (D)	(R)	Other	In D'bt
9	.	.	.	.	Alabama	9	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	Arizona	2	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	Arkansas	7	.	.	.
10	9	.	1	.	California	.	.	.	.
1	3	.	.	.	Colorado	1	3	.	.
5	1	.	.	.	Connecticut	.	6	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	Delaware	.	1	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	Florida	6	.	.	.
10	.	.	.	.	Georgia	10	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	Idaho	1	1	.	.
11	16	.	.	.	Illinois	7	19	.	.
4	8	.	.	.	Indiana	2	9	.	.
1	7	.	1	.	Iowa	.	8	.	.
1	6	.	.	.	Kansas	.	6	.	.
8	1	.	.	.	Kentucky	8	1	.	.
8	.	.	.	.	Louisiana	8	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	.	Maine (X)	.	3	.	.
5	.	.	1	.	Maryland	4	2	.	.
5	9	.	1	.	Massachusetts	4	10	.	.
6	11	.	.	.	Michigan	5	12	.	.
.	8	1 FL	.	.	Minnesota	.	8	1	.
7	.	.	.	.	Mississippi	7	.	.	.
10	3	.	.	.	Missouri	5	8	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	Montana	2	.	.	.
2	3	.	.	.	Nebraska	.	4	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	Nevada	1	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	New Hampshire	.	2	.	.
4	10	.	.	.	New Jersey	3	11	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	New Mexico	2	.	.	.
24	20	1 AL	.	.	New York	.	.	.	.
11	.	.	.	.	North Carolina	12	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	North Dakota	.	2	.	.
11	11	.	1	1	Ohio	3	20	.	.
8	1	.	.	.	Oklahoma	7	1	.	.
1	2	.	.	.	Oregon	.	4	.	.
17	16	.	1	.	Pennsylvania	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	Rhode Island	2	.	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	South Carolina	6	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	South Dakota	.	2	.	.
7	2	.	.	.	Tennessee	8	2	.	.
21	.	.	.	.	Texas	21	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	Utah	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	Vermont	.	1	.	.
9	.	.	.	.	Virginia	9	.	.	.
5	.	.	1	.	Washington	3	3	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	West Virginia	3	3	.	.
1	6	3 PG	.	.	Wisconsin	3	5	2	.
1	.	.	.	.	Wyoming	.	1	.	.
257	165	5	7	1	Totals	218	208	4	5

(X) Maine elected on Sept. 14, 1942.

Farmers Demand Assurance Of Help to Reap 1943 Crops

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

hours in industry, less disparity between factory and farm wages and assurance that the Army will harvest food crops in case of emergency were proposed today to the Senate Military Affairs Committee as remedies for the serious farm manpower shortage.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told the Committee that the nation's farms had lost 1,600,000 men to factories and the armed services in the last year and might lose that many more in the year ahead.

About 60 per cent of those leaving the farm have gone into industrial plants and 40 per cent into the armed forces, the Secretary estimated. Of the latter group, 30 per cent were drafted and 10 per cent enlisted.

Mr. Wickard admitted that the movement of labor away from the farms is going to be difficult to stop "as long as so great a disparity exists between farm and industrial wages." He also ventured the view that "we are going to have to have longer hours in industry to keep up the total war effort."

Want Assurance of Help

A proposal that the Government allay farmers' fears of planting large crops for next year by assuring them that soldiers would be used in cases of extreme emergency was advanced by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, who warned that thousands of California farmers would reduce food planting this year unless they had some such assurance.

"Here in Washington they don't realize what is actually happening out in the field," he told the Secretary.

Senator John Thomas (D) of Idaho complained that sheep ranches in his section were unable to get herders, leading Secretary Wickard to observe that "there has been greater depletion of sheep herds than any other livestock when the country is in need both of meat and wool."

Senator Downey reported that dairymen in California are "paying $10 a day for milkers until they can dispose of their herds."

Hard to Stop Migration

Describing recent directives issued by the War Manpower Commission for keeping workers on dairy, poultry and livestock farms, Secretary Wickard admitted that such workers can quit their jobs and later apply for factory work without actually violating the ruling. "The Army and Navy," he said, "are worried about trying to enforce this provision in war contracts."

It was at this point that Secretary Wickard observed that it will be difficult to stop migration away from the farm "as long as there is a great disparity between farm and industrial wages."

Secretary Wickard pointed out that the farm labor shortage is aggravated by inability of farmers to obtain fencing and farm machinery.

The Secretary was pushed by Senator Downey for more information concerning the Food Requirements Committee's recent elimination of celery, head lettuce, asparagus, cauliflower, eggplant, and other luxury vegetables from the list of essential crops.

Secretary Wickard explained that no farmer was barred from raising such crops, but should make sure he has a local market for them, as the Government will not guarantee them labor, transportation or fertilizers needed for more essential crops.

The Food Requirements Committe reconsidered its decision on celery and lettuce yesterday, after vigorous protests from growers, but stuck by its original classification, Secretary Wickard disclosed.

"The Government," he explained, "has no authority to say to a farmer, 'You can't grow this,' but it can advise him that if he does he may have to seek a market close to home.

No News on Refigerator Cars

The Secretary admitted he had been unable to get information from the Office of Defense Transportation as to just how many refrigerator cars would be available so as to pass this information along to the farmer before he plants his crop.

Winter vegetables which the Government is asking farmers to grow in greater quantity include carrots, lima beans, snap beans, and onions. Acreage of green peas, cabbage, fresh tomatoes, beets, and spinach have been set at about their 1942 levels.

Secretary Wickard told the Committee that the greatest danger to adequate food supplies came from overconfidence in the record crops this year. Plans made now will govern supplies to be produced two or three years from now, he pointed out, declaring that "this is hard for industrialists to understand."

"If we don't make our deadline, we can't make it up," he declared.

Secretary Wickard disclosed the Department's intention of bringing larger numbers of Mexican workers to the United States next year to help with the crops in California and other Western States.

U. S. Gets 81 Ships in October

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—America's shipyards delivered 81 cargo vessels aggregating 880,700 deadweight tons in October, the Maritime Commission has reported.

These deliveries fell 12 vessels short of September's record-breaking production. The Commission said the decrease resulted from temporary diversion of a considerable amount of merchant shipbuilding capacity to emergency construction of special craft for the armed forces.

The 81 vessels brought the year's merchant ship production to approximately 8,000,000 deadweight tons, 2,000,000 tons off the goal for the entire year.

Big Infantry Additions In Next 2 Months

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Army disclosed plans today for adding five new infantry divisions in the next two months, while Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson spoke out against what he called the "prewar mentality" of those who insist on requiring a full year's training for younger draftees.

Referring to a Senate-approved amendment to the bill to draft 18- and 19-year-olds requiring such a minimum of training for them, Mr. Stimson told his press conference that "national disaster may result" from such restrictions on the Army. He added:

"Frankly, the gentlemen who framed this amendment couldn't have heard of Pearl Harbor—or that would appear to be the case.

"It assumes a prewar mentality, assuming that no enemy will force our hand. But who can foretell for certainty our course in the present war?

"The basic trouble with the requirement is that it puts shackles on the war effort and flies in the face of human experience in war."

The one-year training requirement would mean, he contended, that the Army would be forced to play safe, and build up divisions headed for fighting fronts with older men, many of whom have dependents, leaving behind those best fit and most eager to fight.

The activation of five additional infantry divisions in November and December would bring the strength of the Army to some fourscore divisions and well past 4,500,000 men.

Mr. Stimson told his press conference that these divisions would complete the Army's 1942 expansion program, which called originally for organization this year of 32 infantry and five armored divisions. However, this program contemplated an over-all strength of approximately 3,600,000 men.

The Secretary already has announced orders for activation of nine, instead of five, armored divisions this year, and although he would not disclose the number of infantry divisions, he said the program had exceeded the original goal of 32 new divisions in 1942.

Of the five divisions announced today, two will be commanded by National Guard officers. The 103rd Infantry Division, to be activated this month at Camp Claiborne, La., will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles C. Haffner, Jr., of Lake Forest, Ill., and the 86th Infantry Division, to be activated in December at Camp Howze, Texas, by Brig. Gen. Alexander E. Anderson, of Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y.

The other divisions to be activated: 99th infantry division, in November, at Camp Van Dorn, Miss., under Brigadier General Thompson Lawrence, of New York City; 100th infantry division, in November, at Fort Jackson, S. C., under Major General Withers A. Burress, a native of Richmond, Va., and the 87th infantry division, in December at Camp McCain, Miss., under Brigadier General Percy W. Clarkson of San Antonio, Texas.

Back on the question of a full year training requirement, Mr. Stimson said that one of the "absurdities" which would result would be that 18 and 19 year olds could be sent to Kiska Island in the Aleutians, "under the worst kind of climate and conditions, but not to Bermuda where they would man an outpost and be reasonably safe."

Told that instances had been cited in Congress of the dispatch abroad of men with insufficient training, Mr. Stimson retorted:

"If you can handle 4,500,000 men and make sure that some exceptions do not occur you could do more than the Lord Jehovah ever did."

Warren Has Chance to Apply His Nonpartisanship Pledge

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5 — California has committed itself by its Nov. 3 balloting to a four-year experiment with nonpartisanship in the office of Governor. Earl Warren State Attorney General elevated to the Governorship by a vote of about four to three, has stoutly reiterated his declaration of nonpartisanship since his victory became assured—and few doubt that he will carry it out.

Governor-elect Warren's decisive victory over incumbent Gov. Culbert L. Olson adds another vivid chapter to the California tradition that no Governor may be elected to succeed himself. Breaks in this tradition are rare.

The Governor-elect said: "Now that the election is over, and the decision has been made, I want to reiterate what I have said repeatedly during the campaign, that my administration will be a nonpartisan administration throughout. I intend to select the members of my Cabinet from both major parties—on a basis of fitness and ability, and without regard to any political consideration. We will cooperate wholeheartedly with President Roosevelt and the national Administration in furthering the war effort."

Elected as Republican

Governor-elect Warren is nominally a Republican. He will displace in the Governor's chair a nominal but strongly leftist Democrat whose candidacy for re-election failed to attract votes anywhere nearly in proportion to the ratio of Democratic to Republican registrations. The Democratic registrations outnumbered the Republican by roughly three to two.

Although in recent years many a candidate has gone into office in California through being elected in the primaries by securing both the Republican and the Democratic nominations, no Governor has before been elected on a pledge of nonpartisanship.

The theory of nonpartisanship was carried still further by the voters in other high State offices filled at the Nov. 3 election. On the basis of what appears to be conclusive returns, Frederick F. Houser, Republican, has narrowly failed to displace Ellis E. Patterson, radical Democrat, in the Lieutenant-Governorship; Frank M. Jordan, Republican, has displaced Paul Peek, a Democrat, as Secretary of State, and Robert W. Kenny, Democrat, has won the Attorney Generalship left vacant by Governor-elect Warren.

Harry B. Riley was elected State Controller by winning both Republican and Democratic nominations in the primaries. Charles G. Johnson held his post of State Treasurer in the same way.

'Hot Cargo' a Surprise

The one most hotly political issue among the 18 propositions on the State ballot, the so-called "hot cargo" bill, was apparently sustained by a vote of about six to five.

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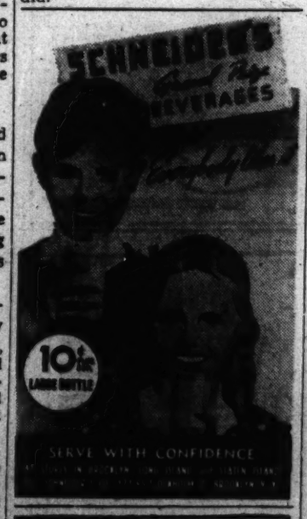

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Workers From Far and Near Man Production Lines of Hartford War Industries

70 Factories Engaged in Vital Work

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5—The story of Hartford in this year 1942 might be told in two short words—boom town.

But those two words alone do not tell the whole dramatic story which is being unfolded in this great industrial city on the banks of the Connecticut River. Here in this throbbing capital city, Paul Bunyans of industry are making one of the most important contributions to the American war effort.

To this southern New England city, drawn as though by a mighty magnet, have come thousands of men and women, together with their families, to take a place in the production lines of some 70 plants in the Hartford area engaged in manufacturing the sinews of war.

These war workers have come from far and near. Standing on the corner of Main and Asylum Streets almost any time of day or night you will hear the twang of Vermont, the soft drawl of the South, and the rolling r's of the westerner as men in overalls and women in slacks pass by.

It's on Main Street, perhaps, where you most feel the increased tempo of Hartford life. For night and day this broad thoroughfare is filled with activity.

Bustling Street

Even at 2:30 in the morning, when the Courant staff goes home after putting the paper to bed, Main Street and its arteries are bustling. Seats in the overworked busses of the Connecticut Company are scarce. Many a Hartfordite can hardly remember when he last had a seat in a bus.

There is no dimout in this inland city, and bright lights in front of theaters and eating places compete for the attention of the war workers coming off shift. Recreation is on an around-the-clock basis. Many theaters are open from 9 a. m. to 3 a. m., some have midnight shows to catch the early evening shifts, while early-bird shows in certain theaters begin at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Making a major contribution to the cause of wholesome recreation in Hartford are the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and the U. S. O. The Y's have keyed up their programs and now run social events into the early morning hours to accommodate workers coming off the 11:30 shift. The U. S. O. caters principally to women defense workers at its headquarters on Prospect Street, but the building is also used as a meeting place for girls and servicemen in town.

Something of the problem facing retail establishments in this city was indicated in the Hartford papers recently when one of the largest and most modern department stores advertised in display space for help of any kind for a number of hours a week. Faced with a potential increase of business, estimated as ranging from 15 to 80 per cent, the stores are literally crying for help. Attractive wages in the factories and the demand for war workers has resulted in a constant drain on department store and other non-war businesses.

Feeling Pressure

Restaurants, too, are feeling the pressure. Short not only in help but in sugar, coffee, and other foods, owners of eating establishments are finding it daily more of a task to meet the demands of the public.

Lines forming on the sidewalks outside of eating places are a frequent sight, particularly during rush hours, and one proprietor was observed the other day standing at the entrance of his restaurant telling people whom he did not know that there was no room inside.

"Imagine," he exclaimed, "having to turn customers away simply because you haven't the help to wait on them!"

With the labor market practically depleted employers are finding it necessary to handle workers with gloves on. A dishwasher in one restaurant, reprimanded for something he did, put on his hat and coat and walked out right at the noon rush hour leaving the owner to don an apron and wash dishes in the emergency.

Even the menial jobs are commanding higher pay these days. A bottle washer in a Hartford establishment was reported to be getting $100 a month and meals whereas formerly such a job would pay about $1 a day with meals.

Help Wanted

A good barometer of the help situation is the classified advertising columns of the local papers. The Times, paper with the largest circulation, carries a full back page of help wanted ads day after day for jobs ranging from bus boy to factory executive.

Hartford's insurance companies, long considered ideal places to work by many a young Hartford man or woman, for the first time are advertising for help in papers all over the country.

Two small-town girls from the South, who had been hired by a local representative of an insurance company, wrote to the Hartford Chamber of Commerce the other day asking if they could "get a nice room on Main Street near the Travelers."

This brings up the housing situation, which grows more and more acute. Three defense housing projects have been built in areas near major war industries.

On the site of the old Charter Oak Race Track, near West Hartford, a 1,000-unit housing project for war workers and their families has been erected by the Housing Authority of the City of Hartford with funds loaned by the United States Housing Authority. This project is accessible to the Niles, Bement & Pond small tool division of Pratt & Whitney.

500-Unit Project

At East Hartford, a 500-unit project built by the Federal Works Agency, provides living quarters for war workers in the huge Pratt & Whitney plant of United Aircraft and other East Hartford companies.

On Brainerd Road, adjacent to the Hartford Airport, the Farm Security Administration has provided "stop-gap" quarters for war workers until they are able to find accommodations elsewhere. This included 236 prefabricated units for families of not more than four, and dormitory rooms for 378 men. The dormitory units were not readily taken up by civilians and are now occupied by army and navy men in Hartford for training at the Pratt & Whitney plant.

A Central Homes Registry is maintained at the Chamber of Commerce office, 50 Lewis Street, where defense workers seeking information on single-room and family dwelling units in privately owned apartments, flats, and homes may make inquiries. Landlords may register their available real estate there also.

The housing situation, with its doubling up, overcrowding and sometimes sub-standard conditions has given Hartford something to think about in the way of increased social problems. As elsewhere the war has brought an increase in juvenile delinquency and crime but Hartford has not turned its back on these and believes it has things well in hand.

Plenty of Rooms

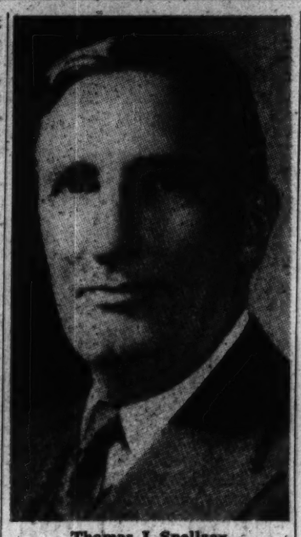
The Chamber of Commerce reports that there are still plenty of rooms available in the Hartford area despite the housing shortage. Three factors, the Chamber says, enter to cause this situation. Many patriotic persons have opened their homes as one way they can help the war effort; some homes of insurance company workers, whose incomes have not kept pace with the war industries, have been opened as a means of increasing income; and finally many rooms have been opened by parents who wish to fill the void left by a son or daughter in the armed forces.

Although not a military center uniforms are seen constantly on Hartford streets. Members of the air force stationed at Bradley Field, Windsor Locks, come into Hartford when they have time off where there is plenty in the way of entertainment. Two anti-aircraft regiments stationed in the Hartford area also add military color to the city. In addition Army Air Corps officers sent to Hartford to study airplane engine construction are frequently seen.

In fact the general impression a stroller on Main Street would get would be one of badge-bedecked, dungaree-clad war workers and men in uniform.

Hebert Studios, Inc.

View of Old Statehouse, Hartford, Conn.



Thomas J. Spellacy
Mayor of Hartford, Conn.

Hartford Is Proud Of Its New Bridge Over Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5—One of Hartford's proudest possessions is the new $4,400,000 Charter Oak Bridge across the Connecticut River, which was completed this year and opened in September.

Combining both beauty and utility in its design the new span has been hailed by military authorities as of great strategic value. Certainly thousands of war workers who use it daily on their way to and from work are finding it a tremendous timesaver since it eliminates much of the delay caused by the bottleneck at the old Bulkeley Bridge.

It is estimated that the new bridge will save through traffic at least 40 minutes and will reduce the daily load over the old bridge by at least 80,000 vehicles daily.

The Charter Oak Bridge rises to a full 104 feet above the Connecticut River and is believed to be safe from the danger of floodwaters which occasionally come rushing down the valley causing great damage. A 10-cent toll is charged for use of the bridge, but judging by the volume of the traffic few are deterred by this from using the span.

Courant's Staff Decimated by War

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5—One of the nation's oldest newspapers, the Hartford Courant, which began publication Oct. 29, 1764, and which is now in its 178th year of continuous publication, has been hard hit by the war.

With 57 male members of its staff of 240 entered in the armed services the Courant claims to have the highest percentage of employees on military leave of any paper in the country.

Connecticut War Industry Unity Praised

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5—An inspiring demonstration of patriotism which may well prove an incentive for the rest of the country is the industrial harmony which has prevailed in Hartford and the entire State of Connecticut since the United States entered the war.

Ranking 30th among the States in population, Connecticut has received about one seventh of the nation's war contracts. That's why it became imperative, following the outbreak of war, for the Nutmeg State to have as few interruptions of production as possible.

Two days after Pearl Harbor Gov. Robert A. Hurley called an emergency conference of labor and management at the State House and got from them a solemn agreement—now known as the Connecticut Compact—that there would be no loss of man hours through strikes or labor misunderstandings.

Nearly 250 disputes have been settled without strikes, many of which might have resulted in interruption of work. Twenty-six of these have been settled right in the Governor's office when representatives of labor and management have met together with him.

Connecticut Part In Wars on View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—A timely exhibit which comes under the general head of "Connecticut in the Wars" is on view in the Wadsworth Atheneum on Main Street during the month of November.

This exhibit, made up almost entirely of articles selected from the museum and library of the Connecticut Historical Society, tells a graphic story of the part Connecticut men and women have played in the welding of a nation.

Included in the display are original documents such as diaries, muster rolls, and reports in addition to swords, powder horns, muskets and canteens of Revolutionary soldiers.

Anti-Aircraft Units Get Social Center in Hartford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Members of anti-aircraft units stationed in the Hartford area have found that this great industrial city has a big heart.

When the first of these units moved into the region shortly after Pearl Harbor it was immediately recognized that some center should be provided for their recreation and off-duty activities. Hartford officials wasted little time in seeing that such a place was provided.

An unused school building—the Brown School on Market Street—was offered to and accepted by the Army. It was a comparatively simple matter to put the building into shape and in March of this year Negro troops of the anti-aircraft units then stationed here "moved in."

Local WPA projects decorated the rooms and furnished a number of smaller games, while the Hartford Recreation Department supplied large game tables such as billiards and ping-pong. The local USO sent over a fine radio and the Council of Social Agencies came up with a "juke box." There are also phonographs, records and a piano.

The project was believed to be one of the most extensive undertaken for Negro soldiers in the country. These troops are now on foreign duty and James H. Dillon, Director of Recreation of the Hartford Park Department, who has been a guiding light in the establishment of the Soldiers Recretion Center, recently received a letter from the Chaplain who had been with the troops in Hartford, expressing the deep appreciation of the men for all that was done for them.

Today 34 men are billeted in the school and hundreds of men use the building daily during their off hours. Regular dances are held every Wednesday and Friday and a WPA dance band supplies the music. Young women employees of Hartford's insurance companies and stores act as hostesses at these parties. Informal dancing is in order any evening to the music of the "juke box."

The Army pays a nominal rental covering lights, heat, and water and the services of three full-time WPA maintenance men. Hartford's contributions come from the Community Chest, which provides a monthly budget to defray entertainment expenses; the Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers Association and many of the leading merchants have given generously of money, recreational equipment, and furnishings.

It is estimated that more than 20,000 soldiers and their guests have used the center since it was opened.

Hartford Is Known As Insurance Center

Hartford, Conn., is known as the insurance center of the world. More than 40 home offices of insurance companies are located here, employing approximately 12,000 persons. The annual pay roll for insurance workers is estimated at $20,000,000 and the daily premium inflow at $2,000,000. Fire and marine underwriting began here before 1800 and life and casualty insurance a half century later.

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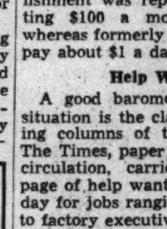
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Epic Story of United States War Production Is About Pratt & Whitney

Hartford Is Studying Plan For Improving Police Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5—Watchdog of Hartford municipal affairs is the Governmental Research Institute, Inc., a nonpolitical, citizen supported organization interested in civic betterments.

The recent survey of the Hartford Police Department, made by Prof. O. W. Wilson of the University of California who was employed by the Public Administration Service of Chicago, followed a recommendation by the Institute to the Board of Police Commissioners that a survey be made.

The Wilson report outlined a plan for reorganization of the local police force which the Governmental Research Institute says would give the city the kind of police service it has a right to expect from the approximately $1,000,000 of tax money the department spends annually.

Plan to Correct Defect

The survey, a statement issued by the Institute said, "found that Hartford does not have a police organization designed to fix responsibility. This can best be illustrated by the fact that no less than 26 subordinates report directly to the Chief of Police. Any executive in a large concern will appreciate that this means a dissipation of energy in minor detail."

This defect, the Wilson report held, could be overcome by creating nine divisions of the Police Department with responsible ranking officers in charge. These would be (1) patrol; (2) traffic; (3) detective; (4) vice; (5) juvenile; (6) records, communications and jail, (7) maintenance; (8) personnel; (9) planning.

Regarding Hartford's highly respected traffic control the survey said:

"Relative success in traffic control has been purchased at the cost of a high crime rate."

This, the Research Institute points out, is because of the practice of using men from the regular police patrol beats to handle traffic posts during certain hours of the day, when, according to the report, "Hartford is reduced to the beggared state of almost complete lack of patrol service."

The survey also said that in contrast to the prevailing trend toward mechanization of police departments 85 per cent of Hartford's patrolmen still travel on foot. The report advocated fewer foot patrols and more motor patrols.

How Plan Would Work

The plan outlined by Professor Wilson would reconstruct the general patrol service along modern lines, separating the traffic work from it. This, the report said, would still leave the city with 127 men on traffic work—eight more than the 119 now used. Fifty of the older patrolmen, who the report suggests be assigned to posts near their homes, would work on split shifts covering school crossings during the school term and giving relief to men on vacation during the summer.

Such relief has been provided by so-called supernumeraries — men not on the regular force but available for part time duty or private police work. It was estimated that this relief work cost the city $62,000 in 1941-42.

Much needed reforms in the handling of juvenile delinquency cases, the report suggests, could be worked out by the proposed juvenile division which would work with social agencies, churches, and schools.

Other Changes Proposed

Other proposed changes were rearrangement of Police Headquarters to place the various divisions in proper physical relationship and to make them more accessible to the public; purchase of 14 additional automobiles, seven three-wheel motorcycles, 29 two-way radio sets, and additional office equipment.

Drastic Labor Market Steps Are Foreseen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5—With the labor market rapidly drying up in the Hartford area and the need for more and more workers in war industries becoming acute, drastic steps may be necessary to keep vital supplies pouring out of this great arsenal of democracy, according to Sidney E. Cornelius, Manager of the Manufacturers Association of Hartford County.

In a letter to Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, urging that men eligible for the draft but urgently needed in industry be deferred as long as possible, the Manufacturers Association pointed out that employment figures had skyrocketed to a point 234 per cent above the normal of September, 1939.

Women Represent Big Part

"Statistical surveys recently made among the manufacturing concerns demonstrated that more than 50 per cent of the net increase in employment that has taken place in the past six months has, the letter stated, been women. But that same survey discloses a condition to which we solicit your attention, and possibly, partial alleviation. Ninety companies replying to the survey questionnaire have a present employment of 119,787 persons. They estimate that between now (Oct. 1, 1942) and April 1, 1943, their contracts and commitments will necessitate an additional employment of 30,152 persons, 15,738 of which jobs can be handled by women, but the character of the work to be done also necessitates the hiring of 14,414 men.

"Furthermore," the letter continued, "an examination of their personnel from the standpoint of Selective Service gives indication that 10,456 men will be subject to draft unless occupational deferments can liberally be granted. In other words, these firms face the problem of obtaining 24,870 men in order to provide the munitions and equipment for war that is expected from them by the government."

Here's Radical Plan

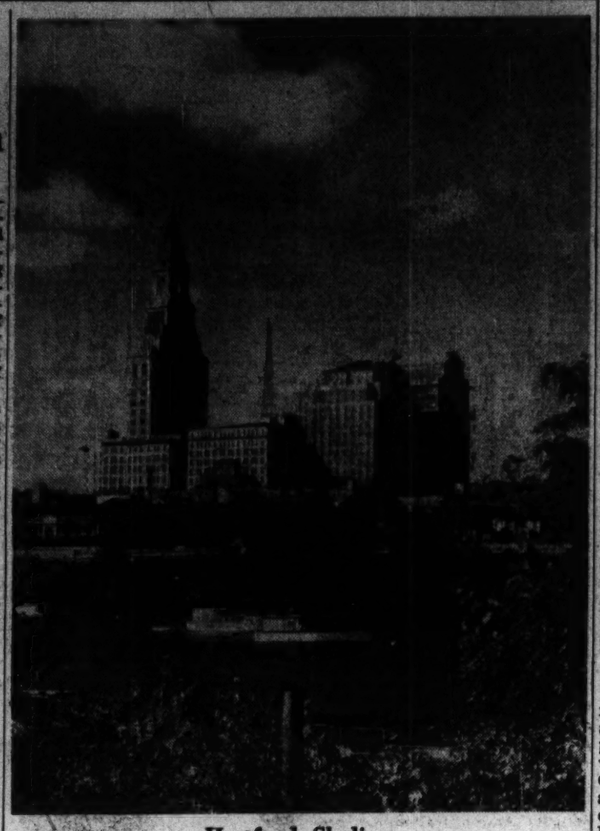
The Manufacturers Association has suggested a radical idea which it believes would help the situation. It has proposed that insurance companies, banks, stores, and other employers of white collar workers, co-operate with war industries in helping to solve the labor shortage by lengthening their present 40-hour work week to 48 hours. This, the Association contends, would release large numbers of employees for jobs in war plants. Those remaining in their present jobs would get an upward wage adjustment for overtime work, while those going into war factories would get increased pay because of the nature of the work.

If such a plan should be adopted the Association believes that those leaving their present occupations for work in war jobs should receive assurances that when the crisis is over they will be offered their former positions, much in the same manner that employers are obliged to treat those inducted into the military services.

Hartford Parks Highly Rated

Hartford, Conn., with 27 public parks totaling 2,700 acres, is said to have one of the finest park systems in New England.

Among the features of the parks are two municipally-owned golf courses, four swimming pools, miles of bridle paths, and 35 outdoor fireplaces. Each park has a playground area for children.



Hartford Skyline

Hartford's Popular Mayor Now Serving His Fourth Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5—Thomas J. Spellacy, wartime Mayor of Hartford, Conn., holds a rare distinction in the political history of the capital city—he's the first Mayor to be re-elected to office for successive terms. In fact, he has been re-elected three times now, and is now in his seventh year as chief executive of the vital industrial city.

He also holds another distinction. He is a Democratic Mayor with the support of the Republican press—or at least that part of it represented by the Hartford Courant, which is about as Republican as a Herbert Hoover collar.

In 1941 as Mayor Spellacy's third term was drawing to an end he looked forward to returning to his lucrative law practice, but angry war clouds in Europe, threatening the peace in America, caused him to reconsider and he accepted the Democratic nomination for a fourth term, subsequently to be re-elected.

Today the genial Mayor of Hartford is not looking ahead in matters political. Ask him what his political plans are, and he'll tell you he's concerned only with the day-to-day job of being Mayor of a city whose industries are among the most important in the country's war effort. He leaves you with the feeling that if necessary he's in for the duration.

A Big Man

"T. J.," as his intimates call him, is a big man, tall and rangy, with big features and large hands. He has the faculty of all good politicians of making you feel at home when you call to see him.

When this reporter called by appointment at his law office on Pearl Street, just around the corner from City Hall, he strode out of his inner office to greet him before his arrival could be announced.

Mayor Spellacy is proud of his city's war record to date. In every single drive, whether for funds, for bonds, for scrap, he tells you, the city has gone over the top. Right now Hartford is aiming to be the first city in the country to have 90 per cent of its workers in every industry employing more than 25 persons pledged to buy war bonds.

As an indication of how the city responds to every call, the Mayor cites the case of the Hartford Hornets, a group of 120 young men enlisted as Navy Aviation Cadets. The Navy, he said, started out by hoping to get 20.

Hartford foresight has come to its rescue many times, the Mayor points out. Two years ago the city opened a school for giving young men mechanical training under the National Youth Administration. When the recent scrap drive got under way the school was able to provide welders and men used to handling metals to assist in assembling and sorting the junk

Taking Up Rails

Then, again, three years ago when the city entered into a contract with the Connecticut Company to replace the street cars with busses, it was agreed that the rails should belong to the city. This was primarily to avoid the tearing up of the rails by the utility company and the consequent need for repairing miles of streets. Now, with scrap metal in demand, the city is taking up the rails in systematic manner and expects to sell about 8,000 or 9,000 tons of scrap to the Government at a cost of about $250,000.

Despite the great influx of workers, the Hartford school system is not being overtaxed, the Mayor said. Hartford has a physical capacity for 6,000 more pupils than we now have, he added.

On the Mayor's desk—in fact, at his elbow—is a bound volume of the 176-page survey of the Hartford Police Department recently made by Prof. O. W. Wilson of the University of California for the Governmental Research Bureau.

It is expected that the proposals for reorganizing the Hartford Police Department will be introduced as rapidly as possible. On the whole, Mayor Spellacy believes, the report was complimentary. Chief resistance to it comes from the police department itself, which, perhaps naturally enough, objects to any change in the status quo.

Mayor Spellacy admits that the presence in Hartford of plenty of spending money has resulted in an increase in vice and gambling, but believes that the condition is under complete control.

"It is not strange that the number of undesirables increases at a time like this," the Mayor points out. "The Army and the Navy takes the best."

During the past summer one of the Mayor's favorite pastimes has been rounding up a bunch of soldiers from Bradley Field and taking them to his father-in-law's summer home at Berlin for a week end. A swimming pool and outdoor fireplace, where the Mayor presides as chef, were centers of activity there. The Mayor's father-in-law is Dr. M. H. Gill.

Air Engines Playing Major Role in War

One of the great stories of United States industrial enterprise, and one which cannot be separated from the history of Hartford in World War II, is that of Pratt & Whitney division of United Aircraft at East Hartford just across the river from the capital city.

Here at the vast, sprawling plant which has doubled and trebled in size, and at the Hamilton Standard Propeller plant near by—another division of United Aircraft—American craftsmen and industrialists have joined hands in one of the most heartening demonstrations of the American way of doing things.

The powerful airplane motors made at the Pratt & Whitney plant have already played major roles in the United Nations' battle against their common foes.

When war clouds began to gather and the magnitude of the job ahead was realized, Pratt & Whitney officials decided that quickest expansion could be made right in East Hartford where plant and key personnel were available. For months this expansion program went on. Finally the limit was reached.

Automobile Plants Converted

Next step was to use plants already available in the immediate area. Two former automobile plants were the first to be converted and are now in operation. Other plants not being suitable or available construction was begun on new buildings in Southington, East Longmeadow, and Willamantic. These will employ several thousand persons and will be ready for use by the end of the year.

Chief obstacle to further expansion in Hartford was the labor market. Faced with a critical labor shortage Pratt & Whitney rushed into construction a huge plant in Kansas City, Mo., which is expected to be at least as large as the Hartford plants. Ground for this plant was broken on July 4 and it will be ready for use early next year.

This plant will be operated for the United States Government by the United Aircraft Company on a straight management fee basis.

To speed production United Aircraft has licensed several well-known manufacturers to build parts for the Pratt & Whitney motors. Ford, Buick, Chevrolet are already in production and Jacobs, Nash-Kelvinator, and Continental will be shortly.

Automotive manufacturers who believed they could retool their plants and turn out airplane motors as they did automobiles soon learned that the building of airplane motors was something else again. In the case of Ford, a new plant was erected and the methods already well tested by Pratt & Whitney were adopted.

The precision nature of these motors, so vital to the successful carrying out of the war, and the American ability to produce quality in quantity has been demonstrated at the Hartford plant, where parts manufactured at widely separated plants were assembled in single motors which ran perfectly.

Brought East to Train

Because there was no manpower trained in the building of motors in the Kansas City area where the giant new plant is rapidly being completed, 300 men, whose only experience has been in metal work, were brought to Hartford for six months of training under Pratt & Whitney specialists. These men will form the nucleus of the new plant. They will be the supervisors, inspectors, and key men who will be expected to put the Kansas City plant on a highly efficient production basis.

The Hamilton Standard Propeller division of United Aircraft at East Hartford is said to be making three quarters of all the propellers built for combat and training planes. Several other plants are operated in the Connecticut area by Hamilton, among them one at Norwich where an abandoned textile mill was renovated and former textile operators were put to work.

Legal Aid Bureau Helps Service Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5—A free service of invaluable aid to the families of servicemen is that provided by the Legal Aid Bureau of Hartford with the cooperation of the Hartford County Bar Association.

This municipal bureau, headed by Alfred F. Kotchen, Director, has provided free legal assistance to indigent persons for some time. With the coming of the war the service was expanded to include the families of any man in the armed forces.

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The Home Forum

Faith During Trying Times

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES such as the present, when the foundations on which men and nations have built their concepts of life and liberty seem to have been undermined and well-nigh destroyed, many are asking the question, "Can Biblical teachings still be accepted as a basis for a realistic faith?" The faith of the early Christians, enabling them to face cruelties of barbaric persecution unafraid and unflinching is well-known; but can this same kind of faith be held to in this day and age when the machinations of evil forces seem so well organized?

The answer is to be found in the fact that, while fundamentally the nature of evil has not changed throughout the centuries, the faith that the ancients expressed in facing the evil manifestations of their day is the same faith needed by the Christian warrior today. The Preacher wrote (Ecclesiastes 1:9), **"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun."**

Christian Science teaches that the Bible contains the answer to every human problem in every age; and through its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, it interprets the Bible in such a manner as to make these answers understandable and available to all who earnestly seek them.

The first requisite of an enlightened faith is a proper understanding of God. In Science and Health (p. 587) is found the following definition of God: **"The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."** The seven synonyms for God contained in the above definition make clear the true nature of Him who is the creator of the universe.

Let us consider for a moment the synonym "Principle." It runs contrary to common human opinion and belief to maintain that there is a Principle of the universe expressing itself in harmony and order throughout the entire realm of creation. And yet Biblical history proves that just such a Principle exists. Whenever mankind has obeyed the laws of divine Principle, it has been benefited by an expression of greater order and harmony in its affairs. When the Israelites accepted the guidance of God alone, obeying the Ten Commandments and other manifestations of law, they prospered. Whenever they left the path of obedience to God, they suffered ill effects.

The true understanding of God as Principle was the basis of Jesus' healing work. Speaking of his marvelous works he said (John 5:17), **"My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."** And again, referring to him who would follow in his footsteps he said (John 14:12), **"Greater works than these shall he do."** In other words, it was Jesus' obedience to divine law which enabled him to heal the sick, reclaim the sinner, and raise the dead; and he promised that others could do the same.

Here, then, is the basis for a true and adequate faith. Obedience to God's law will bring healing to every form of illness, whether that illness relates to world conditions or to individual experience. In testimonies given in Christian Science churches in many lands, and in *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science*, are found evidences of the results of such an enlightened faith in God's laws. Almost every known form of disease has been healed, sin has been cured, malice has been overcome, families have been reunited, through the action of spiritual law, revealed in this Science.

In trying times there is, then, a basis for a realistic faith. And this basis is the truth taught by prophet and apostle, and exemplified by Christ Jesus. He who seeks to know more about spiritual law, which is available to the healing of every ill, will find the understanding he desires, the satisfying answer to his yearning for a right basis of faith, in Science and Health. Healing and liberation from the false and limiting beliefs of materialists will result for him. He will accept the benediction (Science and Health, p. 254), **"Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Lamps in Wartime

The night is darker. An hour past
I stood upon the porch and glimpsed
The well-known shapes and courses of our valley—
The gleaming stream; the wandering road;
The wooded slopes; and near at hand
The reaching branches of the friendly orchard.
Now all have vanished into dark—
Darkness complete, encompassing,
Which seems to press upon the face and hands,
Yet lures the senses into space immeasurable.
I will go in and light the lamp.
This is my light to give and guard.
My neighbor next lights his; his neighbor then;
Then neighbors more, until our constellations
Map all the farmlands and the town.
How clear they shine! How sure and brave!
Each but a spark; all holding fear at bay.
So quietly we tend our lamps and wait the dawn.
Dawn comes tomorrow.

GEORGE SILL LEONARD

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By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS IS AN ANCIENT CRETAN GAMING-BOARD

This gaming-board is a reconstruction of one that was made and used in Knossos. Several such reproductions of ancient Cretan handiwork are in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The original was carved of ivory and measured four by two feet. Richly covered with gold foil and inlaid with rock crystal, silver, and blue paste, it was undoubtedly designed for a patron of means. The ornamentation consists of rows of daisy-shaped medallions. In addition to these conventionalized floral motifs, there are plain and ribbed strips of crystal, ivory, and blue paste. All the elements of design have been combined in an orderly and decorative manner.

The original board was discovered in fragments. Great care has been expended upon assembling the broken parts, and it is believed that the present arrangement is authentic. Nearly all the gold-foil covering is gone. There were some bits that could not be incorporated in this pattern, and they may have adorned sides which flanked the gaming-board. From the character of similar boards found in Egypt and Mycenae, such a draft-board as this served as the top of a box, in which were kept the pieces of the game. However, playing pieces were not found with these fragments. Furthermore, the plan of the surface, if it was intended for a game, is apparently without precedent or comparison. Connoisseurs speculate that it may not have been a gaming-board at all, but rather a part of an ornamental chest. The game for which it would have been intended still remains a matter of conjecture.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Tro i vanskelige tider

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I TIDER som de vi nu lever i, da de grunnlag som mennesker og nasjoner har bygget sine forestillinger om liv og frihet på, synes å være blitt undergravet og nesten tilintetgjort, er der mange som stiller det spørsmål: "Kan Bibelens lære fremdeles godtas som en basis for en realistisk tro?" De første kristnes tro, som satte dem i stand til fryktløst og urokkelig å utholde en barbarisk forfølgelse og dens grusomheter, er vel kjent; men kan menneskene holde fast ved den samme slags tro i de tider som nu råder, da onde krefters anslag synes å være så godt organisert?

Svaret er å finne i den kjensgjerning, at mens det ondes natur i det store og hele er forblitt uforandret ned gjennem århundrene, er den tro som fortidens mennesker la for dagen overfor de utslag det onde gav sig i deres tid, den samme tro som trenges av den kristne stridsmann i våre dager. Predikeren skrev (Predikerens bok 1:9): "Det som har vært, er det som skal bli, og det som har hendt, er det som skal hende, og det er intet nytt under solen."

Kristen Videnskap lærer at Bibelen inneholder svaret på ethvert menneskelig problem i enhver tidsalder; og gjennem sin lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* av Mary Baker Eddy, fortolker den Bibelen på en slik måte at disse svar blir forståelige og tilgjengelige for alle som søker efter dem i oprikthet.

Den første betingelse for å nå frem til en oplyst tro er en rett forståelse av Gud. I *Science and Health* (s. 587) finnes følgende definisjon av Gud: "Den store JEG ER; den alt-vitende, alt-seende, alt-virkende, all-vise, alt-elskende og evige; Prinsipp, Sinn, Sjel, And, Liv, Sannhet, Kjærlighet, all substans, intelligens." De syv synonymer for Gud som inneholdes i denne definisjon, fremstiller klart universets skapers natur.

La oss for et øieblikk betrakte synonymet "Prinsipp". Det er imot almindelige menneskelige meninger og forestillinger å hevde at der er et Prinsipp for universet som gir sig uttrykk i harmoni og orden i hele skapelsens rike. Og allikevel beviser Bibelens beretninger at nettop et slikt Prinsipp eksisterer. Hver gang menneskeheten har adlydt det guddommelige Prinsipps lover, har den fått se at større orden og harmoni er kommet til uttrykk i dens anliggender. Når israelittene lot sig lede av Gud alene og adlød de ti bud og andre uttrykk for lov, gikk det dem godt. Hver gang de vek av fra stien og var ulydige mot Gud, fulgte motgang og trengsler.

Den sanne forståelse av Gud som Prinsipp var grunnlaget for Jesu helbredelsesarbeide. Med tanke på sine vidunderlige gjerninger sa han (Joh. 5:17): "Min Fader arbeider inntil nu; også jeg arbeider." Og videre sa han med hensyn til den som vilde følge i hans fotspor (Joh. 14:12): "Han skal gjøre større [gjerninger] enn disse." Med andre ord, det var Jesu lydighet mot den guddommelige lov som satte ham i stand til å helbrede de syke, omvende synderne og opvekke de døde, og han forsikret at andre kunde gjøre det samme.

Her er således grunnlaget for en sann og fyldestgjørende tro. Lydighet mot Guds lov vil helbrede enhver form av sykdom, enten sykdommen har noget å gjøre med tilstandene i verden eller med den enkeltes erfaring. I vidnesbyrd som gis i Kristen Videnskaps kirker i mange land og i *The Christian Science Journal*, *Christian Science Sentinel* og *The Herald of Christian Science* [Kristen Videnskaps Herold] finnes beviser på resultatet av en slik oplyst tro på Guds lover. Nesten enhver forekommende form for sykdom er blitt helbredet, synd er blitt overvunnet, ondskapsfullhet er blitt beseiret, og familier er blitt bragt sammen igjen, som et resultat av den åndelige lovs virksomhet, som den er åpenbaret i denne Videnskap.

Der finnes således et grunnlag for en realistisk tro i vanskelige tider. Og dette grunnlag er den sannhet som blev forkynt av profeter og apostler og anskueliggjort av Kristus Jesus. Den som søker å få vite mere om de åndelige lover som kan anvendes til helbredelse av ethvert onde, vil finne den forståelse han ønsker, det tilfredsstillende svar på sine lengsler efter et rett grunnlag for tro, i *Science and Health*. Han vil finne helbredelse og befrielse fra materialistenes falske og begrensende forestillinger. Han vil være mottagelig for velsignelsen (*Science and Health*, s. 254): "Pilgrim på jorden, ditt hjem er himlen; fremmede, du er Guds gjest."

Opplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Mr. Churchill's Early Flights in Literature

LESSONS were no longer difficult tasks; they became work that was more or less agreeable. Poetry he particularly liked, and he was often called upon to recite poems. . . . He even began to write a poem:

"Spain was a mighty empire
Three centuries ago—"

But it seems to have got stuck there. He very much enjoyed acting and taking part in the plays the school produced. He also produced plays of his own on the stage of a toy theatre. In those days almost every family, rich or poor, had a toy theatre. These toy theatres were made by men in the East End of London. During the holidays Winston was taken in the hansom on a long drive right through the City down through Shoreditch to Hoxton. They stopped before a little shop whose window was full of the gayest and most romantic toy stages. At the sides of the window were sheets of plays with the characters printed in bright colours. Over the window was a sign reading:

POLLOCK, late REDINGTON
JUVENILE DRAMA

They went in and stood before the counter. In a minute Mr. Pollock came out from a little dark room where Winston could see the outline of a hand-press. The tiny shop was lined with sheets of plays and tinsel-pictures.

"We want a theatre and some plays," said Mrs. Everest.

"Yes, ma'am, what titles did you want?" There were dozens of them. It was difficult to choose. But at length Winston selected *The Smuggler*, *The Miller and his Men*, *Casco Bay*, *The Battle of Waterloo*, and *Aladdin*. Mr. Pollock packed up the stage, which folded up, and the sheets of plays and books of words. For some weeks Winston was absorbed in cutting out the characters and wings and back-drops and fastening them on cardboard. Then he produced *Aladdin* and *The Smuggler*, bringing the characters on in their order of appearance and reading their lines from the little book of words.

While at St. James's, he had acted, at the age of eight, the part of Dick Dowlas in Coleman's *Heir at Law*, and he had produced a paper. It had become the fashion to bring out magazines. One of the masters began it, the boys followed suit. Winston brought out a magazine which he called *The Critic*. It contained one illustration which was a procession of ships. . . .

He loved the English tongue, the words and the sound of words, written and spoken. —From "The Young Churchill," by STANLEY NOTT. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

Migration

Their wings are whitely shining
in autumn's mellow light,
upon the wide sky dwindled
by fleetness and by height.
A man with look extended
in sudden clutch of sight
must grasp the wedge of pattern
to follow them in flight,
must gather into vision
the edge of day and night
and orient the symbols
in which the years unite.

KEITH THOMAS

The Tirrell Medal

REGARDING THE Tirrell Medal itself, I shall here maintain a modest reserve; let it pass as one of those college awards made for accomplishment in a certain obscure field. The medal is of gold, its size that of a small platter. It was received and treasured for a time, and then for years pursued an obscure existence in desk and bureau drawers; for long periods it vanished, then turned up as I sought something else. And, finally, I hung it on the end of my watch chain and found it of aid in maintaining a comfortable balance.

But now I am certain neither of the comfort nor the balance. For recently, having set my affairs in order, I ventured in the Middle West, near the city of Chicago, to visit a certain James, a person whom I had known in those distant college days. Remarkably, I found him still retaining much of the culture attained during his youthful days in New England. And since James had left the East before I received the Medal, it seemed my duty, as he had had a modest part in my acquisition of the Medal, to show it to him. He admired it; he seemed gratified; we passed on to more serious subjects.

We joined James' family; there were two charming daughters who, naturally, intended completing their education in New England; and James' wife, of English origin, whom I suspect of having done much to keep James smartly to the mark. James told them of my accomplishments; of some they had heard, for the newspapers of that region reserve some small space for cultural matters. And he told them of the Tirrell Medal. Here I detected in James a trace of the frontier tendency to enlarge and exaggerate. James more than hinted, in fact, that I had been in a most lamentably obscure state when, urged by pity for my lowly condition, he had urged me to go out for the Medal. I passed this by without correction, but did not, however, feel quite easy about it.

My uneasiness increased as I met James' father, a remarkably hale person who, though without vestige of New England background, resembled certain of our more determined Vermonters. James told him of the Medal; and now, not only had I been rescued from the depths through James' efforts, but what modest success I have since attained was due solely to my having been awarded the Medal. James' father seemed impressed; he said, in fact, that a Medal of this sort and heft was a right handy thing to have by one if one ran short of cash. This struck me as a sound, practical, though somewhat utilitarian point of view.

We then met Dulsy. Dulsy was deep brown, round, and jolly, a skilled hand with beaten biscuit and fried chicken. James now, frankly, permitted himself flights of pure fancy. The general impression given Dulsy was that owners of the Medal ranked with Governors, Rear Admirals, and Masters of the Lodge, and were entitled to head processions and push common folks off the sidewalk. Dulsy said: "Why, my good land!" and retired shaking gently. The dessert, that evening, was remarked upon as unusually elaborate, and my portion was double.

I began, now, to entertain doubts as to my wisdom in mentioning the Medal. These increased. We played golf at the Country Club, a course of some merit considering its distance from tidewater. The other members of our foursome, Eben Baty and Charles Thompson, were informed of the Tirrell Medal at the first tee, and were led to expect that its owner would drive three hundred yards. This did my game no good. I also detected James, while I sought my ball in the rough, in suspiciously earnest conversation with our grouped caddies. My expectations were confirmed when, in handing me my wedge in a sand trap off the third green, my lad addressed me as "General Tirrell." It was a trap of exceptional difficulty, and I took three strokes in getting out.

For the Middle West and its people I acquired, during my stay, a warm regard. They are not, to be sure, New Englanders, but we cannot all be so fortunate. The city of Chicago has a promising future, though the condition of State Street, beneath which a subway is being constructed in a belated attempt to catch up with Boston, is frankly deplorable. The countryside is pleasing, gently rolling, wooded in parts, with small pioneer settlements amid the corn and soybeans. The western corn does not, of course, reach the height of ours, but the extensive cultivation of the bean is most encouraging. I had no opportunity to ascertain their baking qualities, since we dined away from home on Saturday night.

But, before the termination of my stay, the callow youth of the neighborhood, dropping in to call upon James' daughters, had begun to inquire about the Tirrell Medal. It was mentioned at small, informal dinners, and James was urged to tell its story. And James, with embellishments now quite fantastic, recounted its tale again and again until I was in some doubt as to whether the high coloring I acquired during my visit was due to persistent golfing or persistent blushing. Although James and his associates maintained a gravity quite Indian, I deeply suspect that they found a humorous note in all this. Yet to me the implications are of distinct gravity. If the Middle West has been led to believe that New Englanders habitually boast of their honors and decorations, I have been party to a grave injustice. We are really quite ordinary folks, outwardly, and wear our many honors modestly.

Of one thing I am sure. Next time I go west I shall travel incognito, and shall leave the Tirrell Medal at home.

DANIEL CHASE

A Norwegian Manor House

MY CHILDHOOD was a fairy tale, for I was brought up in a paradise for children. Frogner Hovedgaard had been built in the early eighteenth century on a superb site looking down to the city and the sea. At its feet, one road led to the heart of the capital, Christiania, the other, to the cobalt waters of Christiania fjord.

After entering the great gate and passing the scrutiny of the porter's lodge, you found yourself in an outer courtyard fringed with lilacs, jasmine, and hawthorn. In the center of the grassy oval which split the driveway, stood a pedestal carrying the sphere of the sundial. The inner court was entirely enclosed except for the gate in the fence to the south. Immediately in front of you stretched the main building, half timbered with brick filling, two-storied, except in the gable, and covered with high-sweeping, blue-glazed, Dutch-tiled roofs, the whole surmounted by an absurdly unproportioned tower and spire. Some one connected with the Frogner's early history had been to France and found that every château had its tower, so Frogner also must needs have hers. The eastern and western sides, as well as a portion of the southern end of the inner court were closed by stables, cow-barns, wash houses, carriage houses, tool sheds, haylofts, rabbit hutches, dovecot, with space for everything under the sun needed on the premises of a great mansion house. A fountain played continuously into the basin on the central axis of the pebbled court. . . .

At one side of the lower court was the tower, whose bell called the workmen in to meals and out to work, tolling at the appropriate times from six o'clock in the morning, and regulating the lives of people in the neighborhood far and wide. . . .

The manor house was surrounded by a lovely park with old avenues and walks and shrubbery and ornamental flower beds and parterres. Its upper level ended in the linden arbor where Virginia reels were danced whenever American men-of-war were in summertime in port. Bridges spanned the little brook that crossed one of the lower levels, from where the paths once more ascended to the classical pavilion on higher ground. Anemones, lilies of the valley, violets, and cowslips carpeted with flowers such lawns as were left uncut in spring. While we boys were told that all this was very lovely, it had the disadvantage of being frequented by grown-ups and objectionable gardeners. We much preferred the kitchen garden. Here were berries and fruit in plenty throughout the short summer, hairy and smooth gooseberries, black-and-red currants, apples and pears and plums. They all ripened in their turn, though the Norwegian sun at times lacked the warmth to turn the tomatoes red. In the main, however, we were most often too impatient to wait for any fruit to ripen before sampling it.—From "All My Born Days," by JOHN A. GADE. (New York: Scribner.)

Mountain Town at Midnight

Toward the stars the mountains tower,
toward the full moon overhead.
"Village—twenty miles an hour"—
That is what the signpost said.

Not a light behind a door,
not a sound to break the spell;
only moonlight on a score
of roof-tops and the village well,

Moonlight on the gulch below,
shadows cavernous and vast—
Sleeping village, don't you know
twenty miles is much too fast?

AILEEN L. FISHER

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"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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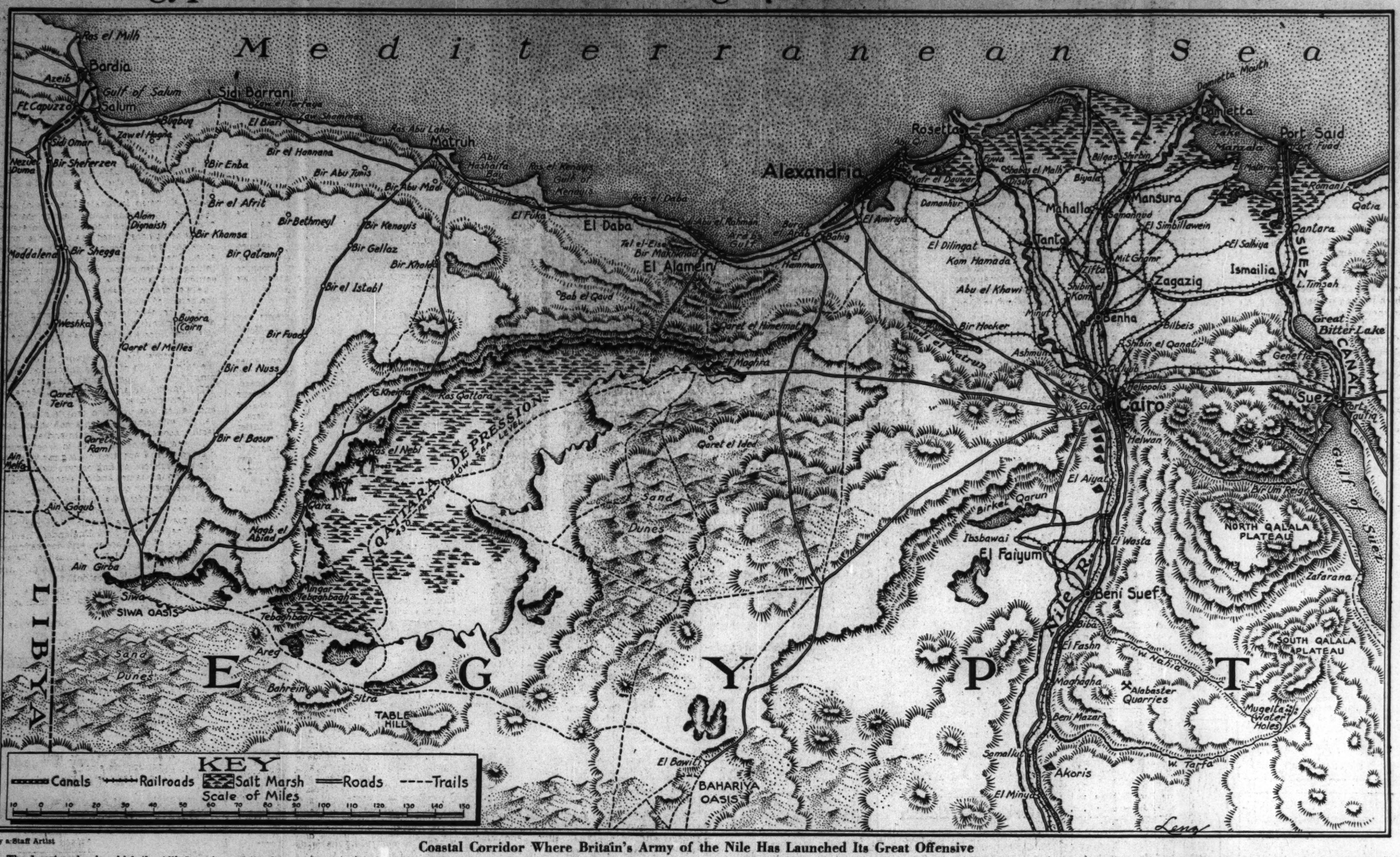
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1942

Egypt's Desert Sands—Scene of Mighty Battle for the Mediterranean



By a Staff Artist

Coastal Corridor Where Britain's Army of the Nile Has Launched Its Great Offensive

The desert region in which the Allied armies and the Germans are battling today is here presented by The Christian Science Monitor's chief cartographer, Russell H. Lenz, on a scale (30 miles to the inch) large enough to indicate in detail the character of the country. On the right hand side of the map are the Nile delta with its great population centers of Cairo and Alexandria (main British east Mediterranean base) and Port Said, gateway to the Suez Canal. To the west is mainly desert country, rising slightly from the flat coastal region in the center, and dropping on the left into the low-lying 7,000-square-mile alkali wilderness known as the Qattara Depression. In the hilly sections each successive fringe of rising ground marked on the map represents a rise of 100 meters. The section where the actual fighting is in progress is from the coast between El Alamein and El Daba, in the center, to the edge of the Qattara Depression in the neighborhood of Qaret el Himeimet. Customary battle indications are eliminated in order to make the map suitable for future reference.

Along Freedom's Trails: America in the Sweep of History

"Lend me the stone strength of the past
And I will lend you the wings of the future."

Without the treks, and ships, and covered wagons of yesterday, there could be no wings of the future. Without the strength, the ideals, the vision, the fortitude, the perseverance of those first Americans—leaders and common people—there would be no American democracy to defend today and extend tomorrow.

In this series, Mr. Markham brings us vital scenes from the panorama of American freedom—the story of daring men and women, building one of the best new orders the world has had. He refreshes thought with what is deep and high, heroic and gentle in the epic of America's upward, onward march. Renewing their acquaintance with this America, perhaps readers will find their sacrifices of today lighter and their duties easier.

By R. H. Markham

First of Thirty Articles

Let us imagine ourselves taking a first broad look from the highest point in our country. It falls on Mt. McKinley, which is a very appropriate place, because Alaska is one of the globe's outstanding centers of observation. Asia lies almost in sight of it. Europe is just beyond the horizon. Iceland is nearer to it than is New York. Tokyo is not much further away than Washington. Russia's Vladivostok is nearer than our Baltimore. London, Berlin and Moscow are all nearer than Havana.

There at a center of geography and of history, we can imagine ourselves looking at all the old worlds and the new, at all the eras and epochs, at all the nations and empires. Probably, we shall be able to see America's place in the vast picture of ever-moving peoples.

As we gaze, we are especially moved by two striking world migrations. The first is far back in the indistinct reaches of time, in the thick fog that covers Alaska's seas, but we seem to discern a thin line of fur-clad, brown-faced Asiatics trekking over the ice from Siberia to America. Perhaps it is a narrow string of land, no longer existing, over which they are passing. The mist so densely screens that fragile link between two worlds that we can't see what the link is.

World's Apart

In any case, after the bold wanderers arrive, the ice melts into water, or the isthmus sinks beneath the waves, and America is cut off from all the other continents. Most of the newcomers drift down to warmer climes and more luxuriant vegetation, where some of them build up golden civilizations and all live in undisturbed isolation through many long milleniums.

As we look toward Asia, we see Tartars, Mongols, small Yellow men and fiery Arabs move through the ages, ride through the deserts, sail through the seas, building one vast empire upon the ruins of another, raising temples and palaces to sink beneath the sands.

In Europe we see the beauty of Athens, the might of Rome, the grandeur of monarchs, the arrogance of princes glow and grow slim, while during all the centuries dull-faced peasants wend their ways through mud from stable to field, bent beneath the never absent load of abject ignorance and want. Indians pitch wigwams in the endless forests of the Americas, European courtiers display their wit and wisdom in resplendent castles, Asiatic Moguls look out from palaces of gold and jewels upon vast servile masses—and the two worlds of here and there seem destined to eternal separation.

As Two World's Merge

Then suddenly we see little crews of daring men move out from Europe in fragile boats to sail on all the seas. Most of them start from Spain and Portugal. They try new ocean paths on which men had never ventured through all the aeons of time. They defy maps and monsters and tempests, even space itself and strike so deep into watery wastes that they would have neither strength nor food for returning. And among them are three little boats headed toward America, all unaware they are carrying bonds that are to reunite the globe.

Europe, awakening from a long slumber, feels a new surge of might answer a new lure to adventure. Men stir themselves as bees at the time of blooming flowers. They scour the earth as sea gulls that follow fishing boats to port. Men burn with ardor for plunder, dominion and what they believe will be glory in Paradise. Visions of sudden grandeur shoot across the skies as sheet lightning. The sun's track upon the ocean seems to be golden paths to glittering Indian palaces. Whole companies of the boldest men of the most daring age direct their ships toward our shores. All the winds seem to sweep them upon us; and within a few years they conquer, plunder and ensalve the whole new world.

Little did the American Indians know what Columbus carried in his ships. Time proved that for them he carried sadness and humiliation. But that was not his only cargo. To other people those boats brought hope. After the conquerors rose to seize and sack the new world, common people rose to start a new life in the new world. They launched the greatest movement any of the centuries had seen. They did something which common men and women in such numbers had never dared before. They set out to make dreams come true. Not as masses blindly following warrior chiefs to booty, but as individuals seeking freedom from such masters. As they became aroused the more inspired among them called from cabin to cabin, they shouted from stable to stable, they cried from forest to forest, saying, "Let us go to the foot of the rainbow where we can be our own masters, where we can own things, find wisdom, call all men brothers and avoid war."

If you awaken your imagination, you can see Europe's people stir in every valley, on every plain, along every mountain gully. You see Swedes and Sicilians, Bulgarians and Britons, Magyars and Moravians, Italians and Irish, Slovaks and Scotchmen rising and moving forth toward what they believe will be a better life. Some are actually hungry, others are hopelessly in debt. Some wish to escape the toils of age-old hatreds, others are pursued as reformers who tried to protect the weak, not a few have been imprisoned for their beliefs about God.

They want another chance, or rather the first chance to have enough to eat and wear, to "be somebody," to read books, to say their prayers without fear. And they think America will give the chance. So they arise and come.

By the hundreds. By the thousands. By the millions. By the tens of millions. Hoping for a promised land. Some have packs on their backs, many have children in their arms. A large number are servants, many are peasants, most are physical workers.

Among them are many groups of "strange" people with special ideas of a good society which they want to work out in the new world. Some come in hope of quickly making a "pile" and then return home to live as "big shots." A number are paupers, a few even are criminals. Never did such a heterogenous mass of inexperienced and unorganized strangers come together to make a new state.

Not Utopia

Among them are Protestants fleeing from Roman Catholics, Protestants fleeing from Protestants. There are black whiskered Jews from a hundred ghettos, Poles with hatred toward Russia, Irish with hatred toward England, Italians with hatred toward Austria, and Central Europeans hating one another. They cannot speak any common tongue and have no common bond except their hopes.

Do you remember the Crusaders that set out from Europe toward Jerusalem? Most were earnest people seeking the city of God. But what most found was not Jerusalem; rather, it was frustration and destruction. It has proved terribly hard for common men and women to find the City of their dreams. The multitudes coming to America are at first bewildered. The strongest and bravest pushed through woods and over mountains to become land owners. Others gather in cities. Many go into mines. Multitudes pour into factories. Much injustice ensues, shocking waste, some egregious exploitation, not a little sad frustration. There are slums, poverty, even slavery. Most of the special Utopian experiments fail.

That vast throng of Pilgrims who came to America didn't all find the foot of the rainbow. Their new world didn't turn out to be a Paradise. Many of them and their children remained disfranchised, other millions undernourished, ten millions once were unemployed. As some sat in drab, plain little houses, on ugly streets in grime filled cities, while others sat in unpainted houses on mortgaged farms awaiting the sheriff's hammer, many felt that their happy dreams were coming back to mock them.

Some apologized for America in their hearts, others repeated the very name America with bitterness, a few of the more vocable ones fled to taverns in foreign lands to write books of imprecations against America. A few offered Hitler their services to destroy America. For more than two decades some Americans have been working to turn their country's name into a by-word among the peoples.

America's Mission

So now we look at this whole world picture and try to see America's place in it, can we believe that America really has a mission? Having failed to keep not a few of its promises is it still a promised land? Having allowed many hopes to be shattered, is it still "the hope of the world"? Yes. America's achievements and its ideals are the best promise men have; they are the best hope in the world. The American dream has come nearer fulfilment than any other grand vision upon the whole surface of the globe.

America has established a new way of life. It has made far more men and women far freer than any other country ever did. It has given them far more to eat and wear than men and women in other lands have even dared aspire to. It has opened free schools for virtually every child and permitted every man to pray as his heart desired. Most Americans at most times, have talked and written with a freedom that was almost absolute.

Americans have been neighborly, almost never molested by revolutions, and less burdened by onerous bureaucracy than any other highly developed nation on earth. Workers have reached the highest standard of living in all the history of toilers, and farmers have come nearer the standard of city people than ever before, since men began to cultivate the soil.

Americans have come nearer creating a classless society than was ever achieved before on such a scale, and we come far nearer being masters of our own affairs than so many gainfully employed ever did before. We have more grounds for hope and faith and high courage than was ever before vouchsafed to common men and women.

As we see the whole broad panorama of human progress, we perceive that America is nearest the peak toward which all the world has been striving. The ideas dominant here are those that have inspired men most. From the time Moses led his fellow slaves out of the wilderness most common men and women have been longing for the things which America embodies. If America should collapse, the light would fail that has given hope to storm-tossed men and women on all the seas of the world.

The question is not have we Americans something supremely worth defending—that is settled—but are we worthy of the mission which Providence has reserved for us of defending the finest treasure men have yet wrought, the ideal of a Christian commonwealth?

Mt. McKinley—Where This Series Begins

Mr. Markham calls it the "center of geography and of history," and finds it an ideal observation post for the pageant of America's beginnings. A remarkable aerial photograph taken by Bradford Washburn.

Guide Along the Trails

To most readers, the mere name R. H. Markham (or Reuben, as he has come to be known over the many years that they have travelled with him over highways and by-ways via The Christian Science Monitor) is sufficient to enlist their company in a journey Along Freedom's Trails. But those who have recently joined the growing ranks of readers, may welcome a brief introduction to their guide.

Like many reporters, Mr. Markham defies classification. He spent a quarter of a century in the countries along the valley of the Danube, and there are fabulous tales of his accomplishments with the languages, and his intimate knowledge of these storied and remote peoples.

It might have been presumed that Mr. Markham would always remain a career foreign correspondent. Instead he returned to the United States as the war broke out with an immense enthusiasm for the peoples and the grass roots of his homeland, and at once he proved himself more American than the Americans. His writings show some of the qualities of a reporter, philosopher, crusader, all liberally salted by his native Kansas wit.

WLB Still Split on Policy Fixing Wage-Salary Controls

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—More than a month after issuance of the President's economic stabilization order, the War Labor Board still wrestled today with a statement of policy on wage and salary controls.

Employer members of the tripartite Board were understood to have urged adoption of a detailed, definitive policy which regional directors could apply without difficulty to the thousands of cases that will start crossing their desks soon.

Well-placed sources who declined to be quoted by name said this view was not likely to be accepted, but at the same time it was said that any other forecast of policy was tenuous because the public members of the Board, who hold the balance of power in most divisions, were not in agreement themselves on the substance of a policy statement.

"Little Steel" Formula

The Board still operates under the "Little Steel" formula, but its decisions have been confined to old cases; that is, the disputes certified to the Board before the executive order of Oct. 3. Latest reliable reports said the Board was considering what amounted to a restatement of the Little Steel formula, but without any label.

This would set up a yardstick for wage increases in line with living costs within certain specified dates. In addition, increases would be permitted in order to remove inequalities, lift substandards, or to aid in prosecuting the war.

Under the Little Steel formula, the Board permitted an aggregate average increase of 15 per cent in wages between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942. This was known as the cost-of-living factor. In a couple of cases, the Board disallowed the full amount, however, on grounds it would create new inequalities in a specified area. More often, however, it allowed additional amounts to remove inequalities or to raise substandard wages. In the western copper cases, the Board allowed a full $1 a day because of an acute manpower problem.

Business Viewpoint

Employer members were represented by informed sources as arguing that the Little Steel formula would permit too great an increase in the inflationary pool now that the picture has shifted from one of restraints on labor demands alone to restraints on employers, many of whom find cash reserves more ample but manpower problems tougher.

In addition, the Board's policies will be applied to a vastly greater number of employers and workers than it was prior to Oct. 3. Heretofore, the Board has handled only wages, not salaries. It operated only in dispute cases. As a matter of practice, most of its cases were directly connected with the war effort. Now all these limitations have been removed, except that the Treasury will regulate some salaries.

Auto Workers Sign Duration Ford Contract

DETROIT, Nov. 5 (AP)—A "duration" contract, described by unionists here as the first of its kind for a major industry, has been entered into by the Ford Motor Company and Congress of Industrial Organizations-United Automobile Workers.

The contract, signed yesterday, continues the previous Ford-Union agreement, with some amendments, and will remain in effect for the duration of the war except as to wages and other economic matters.

Wage issues, it was explained, may be reopened every six months if one side or the other seeks adjustments to conform with national wage policies.

Approximately 125,000 Ford employees are covered by the contract, which conforms with recent rulings of the War Labor Board. The Board denied the Union's demand for a $1-a-day blanket wage increase but assented to adjustments in some classifications.

The checkoff system for collection of union dues is retained. An innovation in the Ford employee relations will be the appointment of an impartial umpire to act on grievances which fail to be otherwise settled.

Harry H. Bennett, Personnel Director for the Company, expressed gratification over the contract. Emphasizing its "duration" character, Mr. Bennett said it "signifies a unified organization which will devote full time and effort to the production needed to win this war."

A union statement said that the duration and umpire provisions "guarantee that the total capacity of the Ford Motor Company, in facilities and in manpower, can be devoted uninterruptedly to constantly increasing war production."

Palestine Rationing Allots Racial Diets

JERUSALEM, Nov. 1. Delayed. (ONA)—Palestine's urban population today went on a food rationing system that takes into account the dietary cleavage between Arabs and Jews.

Under the present plan, rationing is based on a given number of points allotted to each individual, rather than on a fixed unit of particular foodstuffs for all. Individuals will be able to apply their points to suit their particular needs.

The "point restriction scheme" went into effect in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Jaffa, and Haifa, but rural populations were unrationed, except for sugar and a few other articles.

George M. Cohan

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—George M. Cohan, who passed on here today, was one of the most beloved characters in American show business.

Mr. Cohan produced and appeared in many memorable stage productions and wrote songs that have come to be considered part of the American story.

His continuous efforts for American patriotism—he nearly always had an American flag waving in his many shows—received official recognition when President Roosevelt awarded him the Congressional Medal for his "outstanding contributions to the American spirit."

A tribute to the affection that Mr. Cohan won and maintained among fellow-Americans of all walks of life was paid recently in the form of a feature motion picture, "Yankee Doodle Dandee," currently appearing with James Cagney depicting Mr. Cohan. The picture included some of his best known songs including "Over There," "It's a Grand Old Flag" and "Forty Five Minutes from Broadway."

When "Yankee Doodle Dandy" had its premiere on Broadway the tickets of admission were war savings bonds, some of the seats selling for as much as $25,000 and when the gross was added there were $5,500,000 bonds sold.

One of Mr. Cohan's last roles on Broadway was one that he particularly liked, that being his impersonation of President Roosevelt in the musical show, "I'd Rather Be Right."

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The Christian Science Monitor Tower News
Mondays to Saturdays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).
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Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
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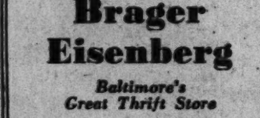
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Wood Springs in Furniture

Wide World

Another Case of Metal Priorities

Jamestown, N. Y., an American furniture center, was affected by regulations on the retention of metals for essential war work, but designers got busy and devised a wooden spring. The article bandsawed from a piece of wood, is being given a test by an unidentified hand.

Defense of Alaska in Winter Presents New Test for Army

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, Nov. 5 (AP)—The business of defending Alaska has entered a new phase.

There will be no official changeover, nor is the date exact all over this sprawling territory; but to all intents and purposes, winter is beginning in a war front where the Japanese put up much less of a fight than does the weather.

Actually, nobody knows yet just how the United States Army will fare through the next six months with ice for highways and zero as a high mark on its thermometer. Tests have been made; men deliberately have undergone cold and hunger discovering just how an army can expect to exist. But the actual experience begins now.

Winter here offers a queer mixture of conditions, some of them severe, some of them better than summer. For example, scattered along the Arctic and sub-Arctic coasts are Army bases, outposts, airfields, manpower concentrations, and signal stations, which can be supplied only by sea or by air.

Plans were laid last winter to supply most of these during the summer when vessels had to battle only heavy seas and bad anchoring conditions to reach them. Icebergs floated then, but the pack which acts as an impenetrable winter wall shutting off Bering Straits and the Arctic Ocean was breaking up.

Then the Japanese struck Dutch Harbor. While Navy ships and Army airplanes combined to drive them back from the continent, supply ships for the cold-weather posts had to wait. Some were near the bottom of the barrel for food. Others, taking on sudden new strategic importance, had to be supplied immediately with men and ammunition.

Whole garrisons were moved by air transport while supply ships were held up or busy on other urgent jobs. Comparatively small airports, where a daily plane had represented the only link with civilization, suddenly accommodated, willy-nilly, as many as 50 transport planes arriving daily, bulging with troops, loaded with guns and shells. Fighting ships lined the runways, heavy patrol planes were based at places more used to two-seated civilian ships piloted by hardy bush fliers.

Troops dug into the tundra, set up guns on ground so spongy a man needed hip boots to walk to the mess hall. Ice was only a few inches or a foot or two under the surface—and on top was mostly water. Tent-pitching was an engineering problem, one tenth getting it up, and the rest protection against high winds and drainage for the dirt floors.

Before the Japanese were sufficiently corralled on Kiska, Attu, and Agattu to make shipping reasonably safe, the Alaska north was braced for an attack.

The attack never came, but the supply ships did. Not the few which had been in the plans, but dozens, deep at the water line, carrying supplies for a full-fledged army rather than for a few outposts.

Instead of the leisurely unloading in the plans, there followed a 24-hour, hard-driving campaign to unload each vessel as quickly as possible so it could go back for more supplies.

Civilian longshore crews were recruited. Soldiers pitched in. Even Eskimos, some of whom could not speak English, were herded to the docks under their own chiefs. Hands which had been adept at hurling walrus spears became even more adept at handling cargo slings.

So the cargo came to the north—food for winter, shells, tents, huts to replace the tents, tractors, trucks, radio installations, fuel, plane engines, everything an army would need to sustain itself. First it piled up on the beaches. Then it was moved back into dispersion areas by truckers making full use of northern 20-hour daylight.

Today, this Army, scattered throughout posts where snow already is deep and the ground frozen, is ready for winter. There will be few luxuries, there won't be much entertainment. But neither will it be easy prey for any invader—or for nuisance air raids.

Some troops are still in tents; but these tents are winterized, as nearly comfortable for extreme cold weather as it is possible to make a tent with wood, chunks of tundra, and red-hot stoves.

From now on, no ships will enter the most northern ports until spring—but neither will an invader's fleet appear off the coast. For better or worse, both United States troops and any enemies must, in these northern latitudes, depend upon the airplane for supplies, for mail, for reinforcement.

It could be worse. The United States has lots of airplanes. No one who stood on the aprons of these northern airports during those critical days of early summer can doubt that.

Mail-Order House Faces Federal Suit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—A public member of the War Labor Board has warned Montgomery Ward & Company, Inc., that if it defied the Board there would be no alternative except to use "whatever forces of government are necessary to compel compliance."

"It would be better for the duration of the war," said Dean Wayne L. Morse at a public hearing, "that the country go along without Montgomery Ward than that it try to go along with an economic situation under which the no-strike agreement would be destroyed."

The Board was considering a panel recommendation affecting Chicago employees of the mail-order house. The panel called for a maintenance-of-union-membership clause, with a 15-day "escape" provision, the checkoff of union dues, as well as seniority and arbitration provisions.

John A. Barr, the Company's labor relations manager, had concluded his argument against the panel report with the remark, "Ward's must reject any proposals which require it to enter into contracts which it believes to be illegal, or to surrender principles which it considers to be fundamental."

Mr. Morse, recalling that comment, asked whether it was a correct interpretation that if the Board should order any form of union maintenance, "we would be met with a non-compliance and a defiance by the company."

Mr. Barr replied, "I think that is a reasonable conclusion."

Mr. Morse said the company's position raised a question whether the "Government shall prevail in time of war to protect the security of this country over a position of rugged individualism on the part of any employer."

He said that if the company were "permitted to sustain itself in such a position, American labor would be free then to resort to the strike, which I hope its patriotism would prevent it from doing, but nevertheless it would be free to do it."

The company's position, he said, challenged "the very security of the economy of this country for the duration of the war, and I haven't any doubt whatsoever as to what the country will say in answer to such a defiance."

Dr. Frank P. Graham, another public member, told the company representatives that under the panel's recommendation there was no compulsion for old or new employees to join the union and that employees already in the union would have 15 days to withdraw if they desired. He said the only freedom involved was the freedom of the individual to agree voluntarily to remain a union member for the duration of the contract.

Mr. Barr, however, said that the company's rights to retain or discharge an employee was involved because the clause would require the employee to maintain good standing in the union and and the company had no control over what constituted good standing.

He said the management's position was not antiunion in any way but was based on the premise that "American principles of liberty require freedom to join, not to join, or to resign from a union."

200 Princeton Students To Work Sundays in Army

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5 (AP)—Two hundred Princeton University students have signed up to labor eight hours every Sunday at the Belle Meade army camp near here.

Boarder in the Wergin Home Links Saboteur With Family

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Government's treason trial of six Chicagoans accused of aiding Herbert Hans Haupt, on of six Nazi saboteurs executed in Washington last August, concentrated Nov. 4 on evidence intended to connect the activities of Haupt with Otto Wergin and his wife, Kate, close friends of the Haupt family.

The others on trial are Hans and Edna Haupt, parents of the spy, and Richard and Lucille Froehling, his uncle and aunt.

The afternoon session in the Federal Court of Judge William J. Campbell was taken up by testimony of Miss Lorraine Demmler who was a boarder in the Wergin home until after the couple's arrest. She said she saw young Haupt and his parents in the Wergin's parlor on June 21.

Miss Demmler said Haupt, to whom she referred as "Herbie," was introduced to her only as "a friend of ours." Later, she said, Wergin admitted Herbert Haupt's identity in response to her query.

Earlier in the day, a statement by Mr. Wergin, made to the F. B. I. on July 3, was read to the jury after Judge Campbell overruled objections by defense attorneys that the statement was obtained under duress.

The statement recounted conversations in which Herbert Haupt had revealed to Mr. Wergin and others that he had been trained in Germany as a saboteur. It also gave details of young Haupt's leaving a zipper bag containing $9,950 in $50 bills in a false bottom in the Wergin home.

Karl Hein Indicted

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Gottfried Karl Hein, described by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Northern California's leading Nazi sympathizer, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury late today on charges of violating the Selective Service Act.

An F. B. I. search was started for Mr. Hein, who disappeared two months ago.

Mr. Hein, also known as Carl Hinn and George Dreier, was charged with the "wilful and felonious" failure to report for physical examination and failure to notify his draft board of a change of address. Maximum penalty on each charge is a $10,000 fine or five years' imprisonment.

Nat J. L. Pieper, special agent in charge of the local F. B. I. office, said Mr. Hein had helped organize the German-American Bund in Oakland in 1936 and became its leader. In 1939, he became head of the San Francisco branch of the Bund.

Mr. Hein, Mr. Pieper said, was closely associated with Hermann Schwinn of Los Angeles, West Coast Bund leader, and Wilhelm Kunze of New York, national leader of the Bund. Both Schwinn and Kunze have been convicted in the East on Selective Service violation and espionage charges.

Pickets Offered Cake On Strike Anniversary

LOS ANGELES—For two years the American Federation of Labor Teamsters and Laundry Workers' Union have been picketing Carroll C. Craig's laundry.

On the second anniversary Mr. Craig put two candies on a cake and offered it to the three pickets. Two backed away, the third grinned. None tasted the cake.

Mexico Sets Up a New Board For Promotion of Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—President Avila Camacho in creating a new board of economic warfare to mobilize all productive factors in Mexico to maximum output, has stated one of the purposes is to help this Republic "comply with her promises for continental solidarity" by extending all possible economic aid to her allies. The board is known as Office of Co-ordination and Promotion of Production.

Appointment of General Abelardo L. Rodriguez, former President of Mexico and one of the most successful business men in the Republic, as Co-ordinator of the new board is viewed favorably here in both Mexican and American waters. It is believed General Rodriguez will push vigorously the stated program "to intensify agriculture, livestock raising, mining, manufacturing and transportation." Though he held the post of Commander of the Gulf Coast Zone only four months, the General succeeded during this period in establishing excellent patrols and co-ordination of defense activity in this region. This organizational ability is now expected to be helpful in mobilizing Mexican economy.

In a statement to the press General Rodriguez has pointed out that the board differs from certain similar organizations in the United States established as emergency devices because of the war. The Mexican organization is interested not only in immediate problems, he says, but in long-term developments which will aid Mexico to emerge from the war a more self-sufficient economic unit.

"We do not wish nor pretend to wish to transform the industries of the Republic," he is quoted as saying by El Universal, "but to create all the industries which will be considered necessary for the well-being of the country, especially those of a basic and permanent character. For these, private capital will be invited to invest and to produce well toward the end of creating a great national industry."

According to the Presidential decree creating the board, specific objectives include initiation of new agricultural activities with the object of satisfying domestic demand, "including foodstuffs, grains, oils, cotton, wool, fibres, forest products, rubber and rubber substitutes." Opening of new agricultural lands will also be fostered.

The board also will aid in "initiation of new industries the economic stability of which will be assured by good location, sure supplies of raw materials, and by favorable technical and economic elements, and established national and foreign markets." In addition, established industries will be utilized to satisfy national needs, with the idea of increasing production for export, while all industrial activity will be co-ordinated to avoid waste of raw materials.

Mexico's great hope to emerge from the war a more industrially independent country, especially in the field of finished products, seems likely to be realized in certain fields. Already the war has stimulated industrial expansion in steel and iron, mineral and metallurgical industries, cotton textiles, foodstuffs, rubber and the shoe industry.

In 1941 Mexico augmented its production of finished articles to a point that there were exportable surpluses in the industries of essential oils, cotton textiles, paper and its derivatives, shoes, various vegetable fibres, clay articles, furniture and chemical and pharmaceutical products.

Mexico probably will have to depend for many years to come on the United States for most of her machinery, however, and even now the extent to which industrialization can progress during the favorable period of war stimulation is dependent on the amount of machinery the United States can spare; a vicious circle which is worrying many Mexicans.

Agriculturally Mexico has great potentialities which will receive more and more attention if the conflict lengthens into a prolonged war of attrition. With planning and more intensive exploitation of existing agricultural resources, Mexico could almost immediately remove many products from the import category and not only supply internal needs but have enough for export.

An excellent example is sugar, which logically Mexico should export. Last year, however, it was necessary to import 63,000 tons of refined sugar for direct consumption. This year, with expansion in cane plantings and in factory equipment due to the war, a surplus has resulted sufficient for stabilizing the internal market; and next year a larger surplus is expected to make exportation possible.

Mexico's great long-term agricultural problem, however, derives from lack of water, or more specifically lack of sufficient provisions for storing water. With well-defined dry and wet seasons, dams and irrigation systems are greatly needed. The Government has been installing such projects as rapidly as it was financially able to do so. Real agricultural expansion, beyond short-term bounds, must bring into use the great uncultivated areas opened by irrigation.

Improvement of the transportation system has also been tagged for special attention by the Co-ordinator of war economy. Such improvement, it is generally agreed, is essential not only to Mexico now that ocean shipping is virtually ended, but also to the United States. This is especially true of the railways. The co-operative defense program of the two countries depends on how fast, efficiently and economically the railways can get out the strategic minerals, metals, fibers and other materials Mexico is supplying as part of her defense contribution.

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B. U.-Northeastern Contest May Indicate Trend of Football for the Duration

Huskies and Terriers Meet For First Time in 15 Years

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Saturday's football game at Nickerson Field, Riverside, between Boston University and Northeastern doesn't rate a flicker of national interest, nor will the outcome have any bearing on the New England situation in general, but it has all the possibilities of indicating the trend of football—if football is played at all—for the duration.

For the first time in 15 years these two institutions are meeting in a sports event, their athletic relations having been cut short after an unhappy incident way back in 1927. Although a re-establishment of relations was tried in baseball last spring, the weather interfered, so that this game Saturday will be history-making for both B. U. and N. U. Because relations were broken off in 1927, these two schools have never met in football, Northeastern only having a grid eleven since 1933.

In shattering precedent of the past decade and a half, these two teams may be making the inaugural move towards the possibility that football will be played, maybe not for the duration, but at least for next fall. Dr. John M. Harmon, the Terriers' Director of Athletics, puts it this way:

Important Factor

"There is no question that football as we know it now will be out after this season. But I see no reason why some sort of football cannot be played, and I believe the meeting of Boston University and Northeastern will be an important factor in showing the way.

"If the draft takes the 18 and 19-year-olds, the game will come down to the freshmen, who won't put on the show that the upperclassmen have, but who will benefit by their experience on the gridiron. I have always maintained that the game makes men out of boys, and in wartime this is invaluable.

Small League

"Right within a radius of 50 miles of Boston are eight colleges who could form a small league—B. U., Northeastern, Boston College, Harvard, Tufts, Holy Cross, Worcester Tech, and Brown. If you go a few miles farther you can include Springfield, American International, and New Hampshire. Boys from these schools could meet in an excellent schedule, with no transportation problem.

"At first it may seem silly to include Worcester Tech in a league with Boston College and Harvard, but remember, if the game is played it will be played by freshmen, and colleges everywhere will see a leveling-off process. Powerhouses as we know them will be nonexistent."

This meeting of the Terriers and the Huskies was made possible because of the travel difficulties of the times. Ohio Wesleyan, scheduled to come here a week from Saturday, agreed with the B. U. authorities that the game should be postponed until after the war. Originally the Terriers were due to play the Quonset Point Naval Training Station this Saturday, but when it was discovered that the Huskies had an open date because of the cancellation of Lowell Textile's schedule, the Quonset team agreed to move up one week and the two local elevens were able to get together.

Natural Rivalry

Because of the natural rivalry, the largest crowd of the season is expected at Nickerson Field Saturday. Ever since relations were broken off, students in both schools have been agitating for a resumption of athletic meetings. Up until 1927 the rivalry was intense, basketball games, for instance, drawing complete sellouts.

The game itself will be unusual, for it will probably mark the first time in history that two elevens facing each other will have scrimmaged each other twice in the same fall. Earlier, when there was no thought of a meeting, Coaches Walt Holmer of B. U. and Foxy Flumere of N. U., traded their secrets at these scrimmages, standing together behind the team with the ball and explaining just what the boys were trying to do. Last Saturday the Terriers were able to scout the Huskies, who were playing Tufts at Brookline. Inasmuch as the Terriers were out in Cincinnati, however, the Huskies were unable to do any scouting of their Saturday foes. The suggestion has been made that having gone as far as they have in the matter of exchanging trade secrets, maybe Walt should lend Foxy his movies of the Cincinnati game.

Kicking Duel

A fine kicking duel is in prospect at Nickerson Field, with Bob Otenti doing the booting for Northeastern and young Everett Dorr, a freshman, punting for Boston University. Otenti against Tufts last Saturday averaged 40 yards on eight kicks, with one of his efforts having been blocked. At Cincinnati Dorr averaged 37 yards on seven kicks, with the field muddy and the ball sodden.

B. U. will be at full strength, with everybody available. Holmer plans to start three freshmen in Dorr and Larry Kirkman, halfbacks, and Bill Kalousdian, tackle. Northeastern will be in the best condition since its opener with Springfield, and will start the same eleven that opened against Tufts with one exception. This will find either Larry Redgate, Don Moore, or Russ Washburn at center.

Nickerson Field Welcoming Committee

By a Staff Photographer

Hosts to Northeastern Saturday

When Boston University and Northeastern resume athletic relations for the first time since 1927 this Saturday, these three B. U. representatives are going to do all they can to make their visitors feel at home. Seeing that the Huskies haven't won a game at home this season, Head Coach Walt Holmer, Capt. Ray Whelan, and Line Coach Russ Peterson of the Terriers, left to right, feel that they are walking on safe ground.

Sports Around the Hub

More Bouquets for Eagles

More bouquets for the great Boston College line come in the form of Associated Press statistics out of Chicago. The Eagles at the moment boast the most impregnable defense against its rivals' rushing, yielding only 27.2 yards a game. Which brings to mind that George Halas, owner of the Chicago pro Bears, after watching the Bee Cees practice earlier in the year, called the front wall of the collegiate eleven "the equal of anything I've seen in college or league football in two years."

The same statistics also had praise for Dick Harlow's Harvard team. It ranked the Crimson second in the nation in pass defense, yielding only 34.3 yards per contest.

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Harvard, by the way, headed toward Michigan today without its star blocking back, Lloyd "Swede" Anderson, who has a recurrence of an old ailment. Henry Goethals will start in his place at Ann Arbor. In this next date the Crimson is given a chance only by those who saw in the Princeton triumph a hint that Harlow's tricky system is finally clicking. Michigan, however, is a power in the middle West.

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The Bruins, going after their first N. H. L. victory in three starts at Chicago this evening, should find some pre-game consolation in the fact that the Black Hawks haven't even played an exhibition game this season. While training at Hibbing, Minn., the Hawks had only intra-squad competition to sharpen their offense and defense. The war has hit them the hardest on defense, while it is the other way around with the Bruins, who saw its forward line wrecked.

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Boston College will dedicate Saturday's Temple game to the United States Marine Corps—their 167th anniversary. This great fighting outfit is well stocked with B. C. graduates. Two crack platoons of Marines from the Boston Navy Yard will stage a special exhibition drill before the game, with Capt. Eric W. Ojerholm—whose son, Eric, Jr., is now a student at the Heights and also one of the many undergraduates enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve—in command.

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Briefs . . . The New England A. A. A. U. holds its annual meeting this evening in the Hotel Lenox . . . Northeastern's cross-country team defeated Tufts varsity yesterday, 27 to 30, over the Franklin Park course . . . The Harvard varsity soccer team set back M. I. T. in a New England Intercollegiate League contest, 4-0, with Capt. Dick Gifford scoring twice . . . Gordie Bell, Eddie Shore's goalie at Buffalo, is only 16 years of age . . . The Army-Notre Dame football clash has averaged 76,000 since 1925.

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The Pennsylvania Railroad has posted the following notice in New York papers: In compliance with an order of the Office of Defense Transportation, no extra or special trains will be operated, as in the past, direct to Princeton for the Princeton - Dartmouth football game Nov. 7. We also call attention to the fact that regular trains stopping at Princeton Junction now are carrying so many passengers as to make it well-nigh impossible to provide accommodations for football travel.

Saturday's Best Football Plays Among Colleges

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Last Saturday's outstanding plays, reported by the American Football Statistical Bureau, and comparisons with outstanding plays for the season:

Rushing—Rudolph Mobley, Hardin-Simmons, against Arizona, 72 yards; Bob Ewing, Drake, against Iowa State, and Burkett, Louisiana State, against Georgia Pre-Flight—both 86 yards.

Passing—Ray Evans, Kansas, to Gene Roberts, against Nebraska; Paul Governali, Columbia, to Otto Apel against Cornell; Bill Schatzer, Iowa Pre-Flight, to Mal Kutner against Indiana—all for 65 yards (pass and run); Frankie Sinkwich, Georgia, to Lamar Davis against Cincinnati U., 89 yards.

Runbacks of interceptions—Cullen Rogers, Texas Aggies, against Arkansas, 99 yards; Jack Wink, Wisconsin, against Great Lakes, 100 yards.

Runbacks of punts — Herman Frickey, Minnesota, against Northwestern, 84 yards; Jimmy Dewar, Indiana, against Butler; Gerald Hightower, Georgia Pre-Flight, against Duke, both 92 yards.

Runbacks of kickoffs—Herman Will, St. Louis U., vs. Loyola, Los Angeles, 100 (best mark).

Kelley Sworn In

Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass., internationally famous long-distance runner and twice a member of United States Olympic teams, is now in the Army, having been sworn in yesterday. Kelley won the Boston Athletic Association Marathon in 1935 and has been runner-up in this classic four times. He was a member of the 1936 Olympic team which went to Berlin, and was chosen for the 1940 team which was to have gone to Finland.

Cross-Country Races Set For New York City

Plans for two cross-country races have been announced by Asa S. Bushnell, Executive Director of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics. Both will take place over the Van Cortlandt Park course in New York City.

The fourth annual Heptagonal Cross-Country Championships will be held Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Competing colleges include the members of the group, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale, with Army and Navy teams on hand as added starters by invitation.

Burnham Favored

Defending champion Dartmouth, whose team will be headed by Don Burnham, last year's individual winner, is favored to repeat, since most of the team which finished so far in front a year ago is back to run for the Green again. Harvard, 1942 Big Three champion, is expected to give the New Hampshire harriers their most serious trouble. Roy Schwarzkopf of Yale, who recently ran five miles at New Haven in 25:57 to break a record held by Les MacMitchell, is tops in this Ivy League field.

Five of the nine college competing—Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Navy, and Princeton—have entered freshmen in the race. It will traverse the standard five-mile course, starting and finishing on the athletic fields at Broadway and 244th Street.

Freshmen Eligible

Monday afternoon, Nov. 16, will see the 34th annual I C. 4-A. cross-country run, preceded by the 23rd annual freshman run. Under the 1942 eligibility rules, members of the freshman class at the various member colleges may compete in either event. The race for first-year men will be limited to three miles, while the varsity teams travel five.

Rhode Island State, winner in 1940 and again in 1941, is the defending champion. The individual crown is unclaimed, following the graduation last June of N. Y. U.'s distance star, Leslie MacMitchell, who had won as a freshman and repeated in each of his three years on the varsity.

Momentous Meeting Looms For Professional Golfers

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Next week's annual meeting of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, Monday through Wednesday in Chicago, looms as about the most momentous in the association's history; for the professionals, from a countrywide angle, face what to a large number of them savors of the most critical period in their careers. Those who have gone into the service will not be so much concerned, nor will those who virtually have given up the prospects of making a livelihood out of lessons and sales next year, and have looked about, or are looking, for other jobs for the duration. That is especially true of those who have received salaries in addition to what they could make, and have had their retainers cut down or eliminated.

There are plenty of others, however, who are hanging on, in the hopes that club activities will continue, even though possibly on a reduced scale, and they will await keenly reports from their district delegates on what transpires at the meeting of the parent body and what seems to be the majority opinion of delegates from all sections as to the outlook. Out of such a meeting, with its participation of representatives of the leading golf merchandizing companies, there might spring some ideas and a program helpful to all members and possibly to the club executives.

N. E.' Delegates

Tom Mahan, the newly-elected President of the New England P. G. A., and Eugene Wogan, his immediate predecessor in that office, have been named as the New England delegates. It would be difficult to name two pros better qualified to represent this district, both from long service, wide acquaintance and, one might assume, a better than general knowledge of the state of affairs at the different clubs and the problems of the resident professionals.

One of the important matters to come before the meeting is whether to attempt the customary winter program of tournaments from coast to coast. It would only be sponsored, anyway, on the basis of using these tournaments, and the presence of top-rank golfers, as the medium for raising money for war relief. There are matters of transportation and other problems which enter into the situation, so that the P. G. A. executives undoubtedly will have to await a "go ahead" signal from the proper federal authorities before taking action.

Guest Speakers

Among the guest speakers during the meeting will be men from different branches of the service, and it is reported that one or two of them will have things to say about the benefits of golf in athletic training that will be surprising, as well as interesting.

The delegates will not need be informed as what the pros and golfers in general face in the matters of clubs, balls, and other supplies for the remainder of this year and next. All that data was set forth in the letter L. B. Icely sent to President Ed Dudley of the P. G. A., as already printed in these pages. One thing it did not mention, however, was the progress that has been made in the reprocessing of used balls.

"Golf is like everything else in these modern days," says Joe Conway. "New conditions require new treatments. The first problem, after the government clamped down on the manufacturing of new balls, was how best to preserve the old ones, hence the urgent call upon all golfers to turn in old balls so that the old covers might be removed and new ones applied.

New Method

"The first question was how these rebuilt balls would stack up against the originals, as to distance and durability. You probably have a pretty good idea of that from what you have heard and perhaps discovered for yourself. But, the company that I happen to be affiliated with was not satisfied to stop there. It found that piece workers were saving time at the expense of the life and resiliency of the ball, by not only cutting off the covers, but also cutting the rubber windings.

"Thereupon our management gave the order to leave a 32d of an inch of the balata, or cover, by which the entire interior of the ball is preserved intact, with results that ought to prove highly satisfactory to the golfers, even if costly to the manufacturer."

Michigan Great on Ground

In its first six games Michigan's football team, which faces Harvard at Ann Arbor, Mich., Saturday, has outgained its opponents by rushing 1,059 yards to 486 with Sophomore Bob Wiese and Bob Chappuis leading the way.

Wiese, fullback from Jamestown, N. D., has a net rushing total to date of 202 yards and leads the pack although he has played in only five games. Chappuis, who hails from Toledo, has added 183 yards to the total, Paul White has contributed 177 and Don Robinson 155. Tom Kuzma, in three games, has picked up 109 yards by rushing.

Chappuis in Front

In total offense, with passing and rushing gains both figured in, Chappuis is well in front for he has completed 16 aerials for 186 yards to make his total gain by ground and air 369 yards. Robinson is second in the passing field with 10 completions for 134 yards.

Proof of the versatility of this season's Wolverine eleven is found in the fact that 10 different men have scored touchdowns. White is leading in scoring with 24 points on four touchdowns while both Kuzma and Wiese have scored three touchdowns. Seven other men have crossed the goal line once.

After-Point Kicker

Also rating high in the scoring column is sophomore Jim Brieske, "old monotony" to his teammates. Brieske has booted 14 points after touchdown in 16 attempts as well as a field goal for a total of 17 points.

The team statistics for the first six games, of which Michigan has won four, show that the Wolverines have registered 90 first downs to 57 for their opponents. By rushing Michigan has scored 60 first downs to 26, evidence of the brilliance of the Wolverine line.

Kick Return Yardage

The Wolverines have picked up important yardage on kick returns and have run punts back a total of 420 yards while restricting the opposition to 102 yards in this manner.

Michigan is topped in the statistics only in the passing figures. While the Wolverines have completed 38 of 101 tosses for 503 yards, their six opponents have clicked on 51 out of 102 for gains totaling 730 yards. Of this latter total, Northwestern contributed 295 yards on 20 completions.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Erwin Rudolph, Willie Mosconi, and Irving Crane finished national pocket billiards tournament in a three-way tie.

Three Years Ago

Detroit Lions took lead in National Pro Football League's western division with 18-14 victory over New York Giants, who went into tie with Washington Redskins for eastern division lead.

Five Years Ago

Capt. George Eyston drove his "Thunderbolt" one mile at 310.685 miles per hour on Bonneville Salt Flats, but failed to make return run needed to break automobile speed record.

Eagles And Georgia In Bowl Talk

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5 (AP)—Early talk about Sugar Bowl teams, riding in on the first blasts of winter, centered mostly today around Georgia and Boston College.

The nation's top-ranking Bulldogs and the eastern leader would be a natural in the New Year's classic, the hot stove leaguers say, but they are not overlooking such teams as Georgia Tech, Alabama, Texas, Baylor and Tulsa.

Sugar Bowl officials are too busy with ticket sales to give early team speculation a tumble. The advance sale is progressing satisfactorily, they declare, but distant followers are concerned with transportation problems. There are enough football fans nearby, however, to assure a full Sugar Bowl for the ninth renewal.

Eagles Made Hit

The Boston College Eagles made a hit here when they played three games in approximately a year's time—two with Tulane and one with Tennessee. It was their 19-to-13 upset of highly-favored Tennessee in the 1941 Sugar Bowl, some believe, that clinched Frank Leahy's job at Notre Dame. Down last year, Coach Denny Myers now has the Eagles up to fifth place in the national poll, but some tough games are ahead.

Local fans, too, would like to look over Georgia and Frankie Sinkwich who spanked Tulane, 40-0, worst lacing in modern Greenie history. Travel from Athens, Ga., to New Orleans wouldn't be so hard, even in day coaches.

Harder Schedule

Georgia Tech supporters counter by claiming the Ramblin' Wreck from Atlanta will take care of Georgia when the teams meet Nov. 28, they argue Tech's schedule has been the hardest.

Alabama is another loop team that can't be counted out on a single loss to Georgia, because the Sugar Bowlers are free to pick at will for the best possible game.

The Southwest Conference, with three Sugar Bowl victories, has Texas and Baylor and the other in question is undefeated Tulsa, the nation's best on statistics.

Hockey Results

Results Nov. 4

American League

Indianapolis 2, New Haven 2. (Overtime).
Washington 4, Providence 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Hershey 1.

Eastern Amateur League

Philadelphia 6, Jamaica Hawks 2.
New York Rovers 6, Baltimore C. C. 3.

Landis Declares Senator Rookie Now Free Agent

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—K. M. Landis, Commissioner of baseball, yesterday declared outfielder James Mallory a free agent and ruled that the Washington Senators and the Charlotte club of the Piedmont League could not contract with Mallory for three years.

Mr. Landis said that Clark Griffith, President of the Washington club, admitted an irregularity in transferring Mallory last summer to Burlington, N. C., of the class D Bi-State League, but that Griffith contended the move had been made as a favor to the player, who had asked to be sent to Burlington.

Washington's agreement to option Mallory to Burlington, Mr Landis ruled, violated the major-minor league rules which prohibit such transfer to any minor league club below class B. Mr. Landis quoted Mr. Griffith as stating that when Washington found it could not option Mallory direct to Burlington he transferred the player to Charlotte, a class B club, which in turn optioned Mallory to Burlington.

Mr. Landis said that no penalty was being imposed on Burlington.

Brooklyn and its various farm clubs have lost 12 third basemen to the armed services.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Other Greats Missed Award

The failure of Ted Williams for the second year in a row to top the most valuable player poll in the American League brings to mind that the young Red Sox slugger is not the first standout player to miss the boat. Such great all-around performers as Melvin Ott, Honus Wagner, Larry Lajoie and Edd Roush ran through long, colorful careers without getting the award, which has been made off and on since away back in the 1911 season.

The Babe-Ruth-can-do-no-wrong club also did some shouting a few years ago. The Bambino, who for better than 15 campaigns was the winning spark—the inspirational force—behind powerful Yankee clubs, topped the poll on only one occasion. That was in 1923. Even in '27, when he smashed 60 homers, the Babe was left out in the cold.

One For Cobb

There, too, was the case of Tyrus Raymond Cobb. Neither Williams nor any of the present-day big leaguers will ever approach Ty's greatness. He was a one-man ball club. When the Detroit speedster wanted a run, it was almost impossible to stop him from getting it. He could out-hit, out-steal, out-run and out-think any man of his diamond generation. Almost unanimously he is the American League's No. 1 man for all time. But, like Ruth, he was "most valuable" only once.

Because Cobb was one of the most unpopular players of his time, his case is sometimes compared to that of Williams. Yet they were not parallel. It is true that the Georgia Peach had few friends when he left baseball. He used every trick in the book and a few that he invented himself to reach the pinnacle of the profession. He would knock down and run over anyone in his path. Many called him a "dirty player." This is not my opinion, but the words of men who played with and against him.

Desire to Win

And yet, baseball had a great deal of respect for Cobb. The newspapermen in particular. They hated and loved him at the same time. In the beginning he was a very ordinary player whose best weapon was a burning desire to be great; and inspired by this desire he made himself the biggest man in the business. And when a man does that, no matter what his methods, you have to take your hat off to him.

But along with cutting down basemen and all, Cobb never stopped trying. His scorching desire to win stayed with him until the last. Always it was "Go!" Never "Take your time!" Ty had one speed—high. Williams, with all of his natural batting ability, will never reach Cobb's pinnacle as a star because he lacks that Cobbian spark—that "old determination," as a collegian might say.

Bad Timing

As a matter of cold fact—to get back to the most valuable award—the affair leaves much to be desired, generally speaking. For example, results of the annual poll should be announced before the World Series, while the regular season is still in progress and the fortunate players can, for a few days at least, bask in the sunshine of their reflected glory. The award, in its present timing, is little better than a weak anti-climax to the campaign.

Too, like most awards of its kind, the most deserving individuals are usually ignored. For instance, some struggling, capable pitcher with a last-place club—Tommy Hughes of the Phils, to name one—who every fourth or fifth day climbs the mound and gives the opposition a swell battle despite horrible support and little inspiration.

A pennant winning player always—or almost always—is given the award, when even a high school fan can see that it takes fine team play, with a soft pedal on individual performances to win the flag.

East-West Game

NEW YORK (AP)—William Coffman, General Manager of the Shrine's annual East-West All-Star football game, announced he has received authorization from Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding the Western Defense Command, to proceed with plans for holding the contest next New Year's Day at Kezar Stadium, San Francisco.

Reds' Dividend Down

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Holders of 6,000 shares of common stock in the Cincinnati Reds will receive a one dollar per share dividend for 1942, Powel Crosley, President, has announced. This compares with $5 last year and $12 in 1940.

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We'll Meet in England

By Kitty Barne
Author of "Family Footlights," "Visitors to London," etc.

Chapter Eight

There was one good thing about the storm, Billy told them; it had blown them safely across the most dangerous part of their voyage—dangerous as far as the enemy was concerned. No lookout man, not even Mr. Nosey Parker himself, could possibly have seen their Haakon bobbing about like a cork, half buried in those seas, unless he was right on top of them. "Why, you could hide Buckingham Palace in one of them valleys," he said. They'd gone a good bit off their course in the gale, but that didn't hurt either; they'd meant to keep away from the traffic and they had.

"She's a good little boat," he kept saying, and he set Rudy to finishing off cutting her name while Hertha tidied up the cabin.

Nearly everything had been packed in watertight tins, for Mrs. Larsen was up to ways of boats, and most things had been lashed firm. Everything that could be wet was wet, and their blankets were sticky with salt, but in the late afternoon the sun came out for a last look at the sea before it went down, and gave them a chance to dry up.

"Good old sun, it hasn't forgotten it's July," said Hertha gratefully. It had been so cold in the storm, with the icy spray flogging them and the wind cutting through their jerseys as if they were paper, that she had quite forgotten it herself.

Billy's Time Off

"Never you fear, we'll cook up tomorrow, you see. Too hot, likely. Now you can take her over, my girl, and I'll get a snack."

Hertha took over the tiller and Billy went down to the cabin. He ate the whole of a sea-pie, rolled himself up in a rug like a cocoon so that nothing of him could be seen, and took the snooze he had long promised himself.

Hertha sat there, Rudy at his carving beside her.

Another evening. Hardly more than twenty-four hours since they had left Hertha Bay. She couldn't believe it—no, she really couldn't. Some days seem to last a month, and this had been one of them. The din of the storm, the nightmare bailing, the icy spray coming drenching over—it all seemed a dream. They were making four knots now, slipping along nicely; the wind, not too much of it, constant and good-natured, the seas running true. It was like meeting an everlasting procession, Hertha thought; an orderly, well-regulated procession of waves, seven or so moderate, then two or three a bit bigger to which the Haakon made a polite little curtsy, then the moderate ones again. This must be what Billy called "boy's weather," she said to herself as she watched the bubbles over the side; no cross seas, no veering winds, no sudden slaps and bangs, just steady running.

The sun went down and the silvery night, perhaps a shade darker than the night before, crept on. The stars came up out of the sea and began their journey across the sky. Rudy, yawning vastly, went below to wrap himself in his blanket, dry now, and finish the sleep that, ages and ages ago, had been interrupted to caulk the seam. The cocoon that was Billy never moved.

Hertha and the Haakon were alone together. She seemed to know the way to England, the good little boat. She was sailing herself. All you had to do was to let her run. It was like throwing the reins on a horse's neck and leaving it to find its own way to its stable. And to think that the Haakon had fought off seas that even Billy had said were "tidy!" The pluck of the good little boat!

Just before midnight Billy woke.

"Eight bells! My stars!" he was shocked at himself. But his internal alarm clock seemed to be set in four-hour watches, like the proper sailor he was. He could wake himself just before eight bells, he said, whether it was noon or evening or midnight, but for anything in between he might as well be in another hemisphere for all the good he was to anyone. Anyway, now he'd had a rare old snooze and he was as fresh as paint, dressed in his yellow oilskins, ready for anything. Hertha had better go down below and turn in and look lively about it.

A Novel Alarm Clock

Hertha got up and stretched herself. It was lovely to stretch and yawn and know that you had been fighting alongside your boat, and that the battle had been won.

"Right, but you'll wake me if there's any bailing to be done, won't you, Billy?"

"I will, never you fear. I've put a pannikin on the floor. If the water comes in it'll float and we'll hear it knocking about. It'll wake you right enough."

"Good as an alarm clock," said Hertha admiringly.

"Got the tip from a chap who sailed across from Sydney to the Fijis. He was by himself and didn't dare sleep without a knocker-up on account of his boat weeping a bit. Same here.

"Sally Brown's a nice old lady," he hummed, "You be off,
Away, aye, roll and go . . ."

To that lullaby, the sound of the ever moving seas outside and the quiet gobbling of the water under her head, Hertha fell asleep.

She woke to a glorious peacock day; a green and silver sea, and white clouds racing across a sky blue as a gentian. It was early still, but the sun was well up in the sky and striking yellow and warm into the cabin.

Where were they? What sort of night had it been? She hadn't known much about it—never in all her life had she slept so sound. Rudy was still curled up in his blanket. Billy up there would want some food. She brought him a hot drink and a couple of biscuits and asked him when he'd like a proper breakfast and where they'd got to. Billy, his oilskins off, showing his very old and faded Fair Isle jersey, his head and neck tied up in a red handkerchief, seemed to be still humming. Give him a pair of earrings, Hertha thought, and he'd make a grand old pirate in a play.

He told her that he had got out his sextant and what he called "taken a star." They had run out between the Shetlands and the Faroes; a long way they'd run, and he had stood well out from the Faroes because they didn't want to get mixed up with those islands whatever they did. Now, however, he'd altered course and they were heading for Scotland—the west coast.

"Scotland!"

That somehow seemed very surprising. Her mother had never been to Scotland, or talked of it except as a sort of Promised Land where one day they'd go for a holiday when they'd saved up enough money.

"That'll suit," said Billy; and there was no more to be said.

The days that followed were busy, yet lazy. It seemed to Hertha that no sooner had her two men finished one meal than it was time to start preparing the next. When the cabin grew very hot she went up and took a spell at the tiller or practised the knots Billy taught them, or just lay on the deck listening to his stories. You can't go round the Horn fourteen times, or whatever the number was, in a sailing ship without having stories to tell. Billy's storms! The time when they ran before the wind in the Bay of Biscay with bare poles and four men lashed to the wheel! Hertha's hair stood on end to hear him. But Rudy listened, transfixed. He could, and did, listen all day long, for Billy hardly drew breath except to sleep or sing or eat or give them a sailing lesson.

Signs of Land

Then there came a morning when he threw a bit of bread overboard and a gull swooped down and took it.

"Hi, look at that!" he shouted, in a new lively voice. "Land! Shows we're near land, that does. They won't look at a bit of bread, not in mid-ocean. I seen that again and again."

He stood up by the mast to take a specially long look out of his long-sighted eyes that were used to raking the horizon for the slightest smudge of smoke, the least thing afloat on the huge sea. He had already sighted three steamers, a long way off. Now, though he saw nothing he smelt land. Yes, blest if there wasn't a log over there—bit of a tree likely enough.

"Like Christopher Columbus and the grasshopper," yelled Rudy dancing with excitement.

"Grasshopper? Sand-hopper, more like—"

"No, don't you remember the grasshopper that floated past on a log as the crew were going to mutiny and make him turn back when he'd almost discovered America?"

"Funny sort of crew if a grasshopper on a log could make them—"

But Hertha had long sight, too.

"That's not a log. I believe it's a sort of boat. Yes, I'm pretty certain it's a boat."

But was it, that little black thing lying in water that shimmered hazily and hid it? It looked rather like one of those shepherd's purses, dark leathery things you found on the beach. Impossible to make out much; they'd better go and see, Hertha said; and Billy, grizzling a bit at being taken off his course, swung the Haakon round and headed towards it. Rudy, who had better eyes than any of them, climbed the mast to get a better view. Pretty misty, he said, but the thing, whatever it was, had something that stuck up for a moment and went down again. He was fairly certain he saw that.

"Land o' Mist—I've heard it called that up here," grumbled Billy. "Can't see a thing. Bit of wreckage, that's what it is. You think you see all manner of funny things across a stretch of water like this."

Signals Across the Waves

But Rudy, clinging to the mast like a monkey and also clinging to his opinions, snouted quite excitedly that again something had got up and sunk down.

"Wind. Wind and light and a bit of twig blowing. Nothing like a sea mist for making you see what ain't there."

But something was there; if only they'd a pair of glasses between them they'd have made it out quick enough, Rudy said. He thought it was a raft or a canoe or a log or a buoy, with something on it or in it that got up and went down again.

"Useful sort of lookout man, aren't you, with your getting up and coming down? Are you telling us there's a man there?" And Billy, very scornfully, stood up and let out a terrific "Ahoy!" between his cupped hands. "Wind'll take that along to him if so be that he's got ears, but wreckage don't hearken to much."

But the wind couldn't take even Billy's voice as far as that. Nothing seemed to move on the speck.

"If it is a man we ought to hurry," said Hertha.

"Can't get more'n four knots out of her, not in this wind," said Billy grumpily, but they scudded along at something very like five. A boat with Billy sailing it could do more than its best. Presently he got up again and let out another roar of "Ahoy!" and this time the stick or branch or whatever it was rose and fell a regular three times.

Rudy was beside himself. Wind didn't blow a thing up three times running like that. Hadn't he been right? Wasn't it a man— probably a shipwrecked sailor? It might even be a Norwegian—you never knew these days. It was all they could do to stop Rudy plunging in so as to get to him quicker.

Billy grunted and told Hertha to put the kettle on.

"What does the chap think he's doing out there in a dinghy about the size of me thumb?" he wanted to know. "It's a fool boy fishing, likely. Fishing and drifted away 'cos he left his wits behind him," and he looked angrily at Rudy as if it was his fault.

But it wasn't a fishing boat, nor was it a boy caught by the tide. Rudy, still on his mast, shouted in a transport of excitement that it was a sort of canoe, a little round boat—nearly round anyway—and the man was sitting in it like an egg in an egg-cup. He'd never seen anything like it.

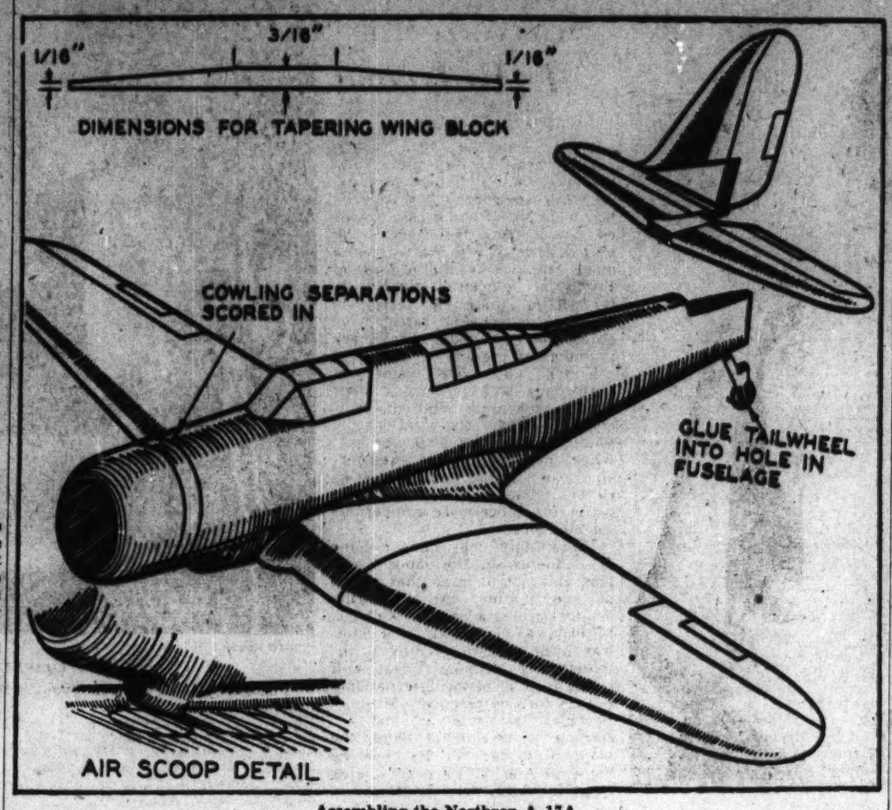
"One of them new-fangled—" began Billy, but Hertha broke in. "I know what it is," she cried. "I've seen pictures of them. It's an airman in one of those rubber boats."

And she was right. It was.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

In the midst of the most exciting adventure of their lives, Hertha and Rudy Larsen, with their sailor friend, Wapping Billy, at the tiller, had just come through a fierce storm in the old, patched ketch, the Haakon, in which they were sailing from Norway to England, to escape the Nazi invaders. Their mother had heartily approved the trip and had done everything she could to help them get off and to stock the boat with food. She would meet them in England later, she said. Billy was an English sailor who had been hiding from the Nazis in a cave on the coast of Norway near the little village on a fjord where the Larsens lived.



Assembling the Northrop A-17A

Migration

Now the sun rises further to the south
And sets past further trees,
The cold moon climbs among remoter stars
North of the sun, and the bright argosies
Of constellations from the dark of the world
Again shine down upon wind-ruffled seas.

Loosed are the winds, the tides beset the land,
The marshes flood below the driven sky
And past the valleys of the waves there come
Out of the north, the wild geese hurrying by.
Autumn is under their wings, the south in their hearts
And all the lonely Arctic in their cry.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

The Northrop A-17A Is a Bomber

Know Your Fighting Aircraft—3

By Freeman Cleaves

Since the early days of the war, this speedy two-place, single-engine bomber, the Northrop A-17A, has been exported aboard ship to England for short-range operations, such as bombing of enemy coastal ports. The Northrop A-17A carries smoke screen equipment as well as bombs and is armed with four machine guns in the wing panels, and another on a swivel mount in the rear cockpit. Wing panels of this low-wing monoplane have a rectangular center section with leading and trailing edges tapered to rounded tips. Note the bulge at the leading edge near the fuselage where the wings retract. The cockpit or "greenhouse" is relatively long. Tail members—stabilizer-elevator—are double tapered to rounded tips.

The Northrop A-17A has a wing span of 47 feet, 9 inches and is 31 feet, 8 inches long. To build a model to a scale of 1 to 72, giving it a span of 7 31/32 inches, the following materials are needed:

Fuselage block, ¾ of an inch by 1⅛ inches by 4⅞ inches; wing 3/16 of an inch by 1¾ inches by 8¼ inches; tail, 3/32 of an inch by 1⅛ inches by 4¼ inches.

Be careful to check your measurements as you proceed by means of the templates which you should cut out and back with cardboard. In building the model, follow the instructions given in article 1 of this series. With practice, you will soon become thoroughly familiar with the various steps in model aircraft construction.

Next Thursday, we shall build a Vought Sikorsky U. S. Navy observation scout plane, the "Kingfisher."

(This is the third in a series of 12 articles that are appearing on the page for Young People every Thursday.)

Do You Need Help?

In this series are the bombers and fighting planes that many boys and girls who read the page For Young People wrote in to ask for. We hope you will enjoy building them. And, remember, if you run into any problem or need more information about them, write to us. We shall be glad to help you in any way we can. Address your letters to:

Model Airplanes
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Reminders of Vacation Days

Postmark Scrapbook

If you spent your holidays near the shore—either fresh water or the ocean—last summer, you probably saw and heard about a good many fish. Now, how about a feature for our Postmark Scrapbook that will remind us of those summer days!

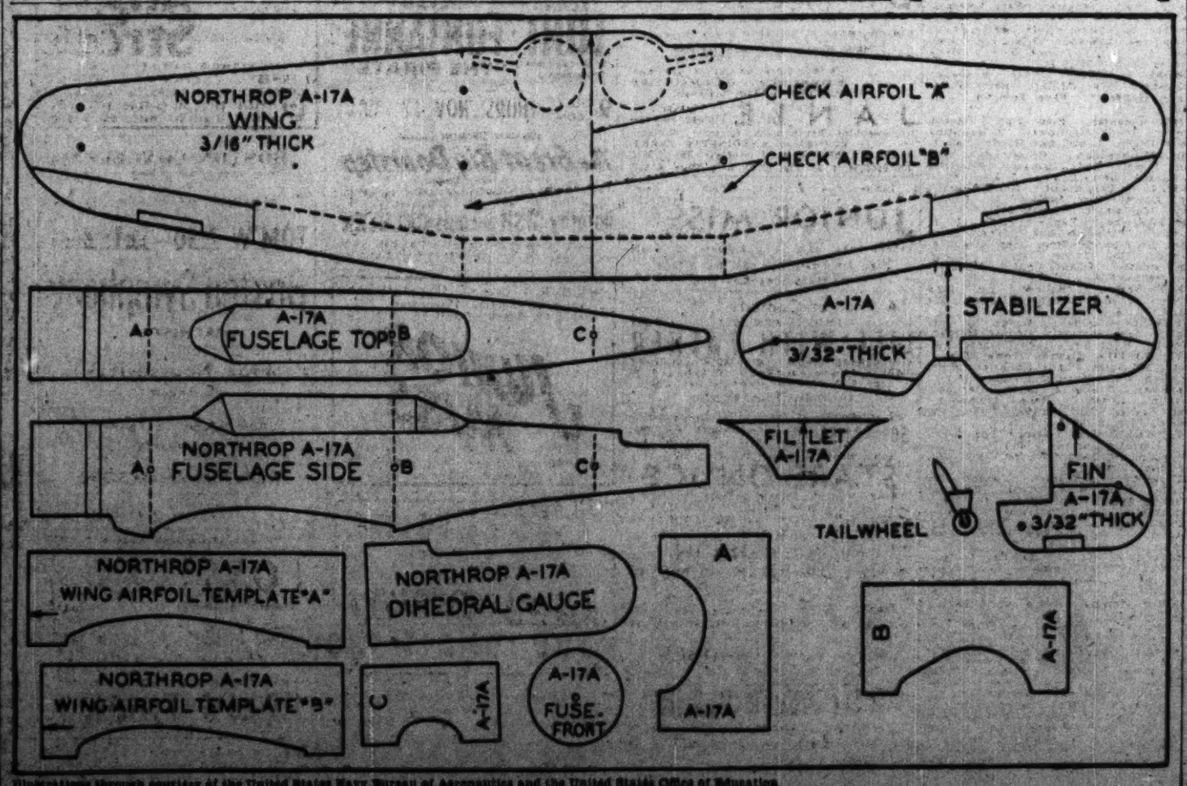
Perhaps you will be surprised to know that there are post offices that bear the names of fish. Here are a few that you may like to investigate.

In Nevada, there is a post office called Carp, to which you can write for a postmark that will remind you of this fresh water fish. When you write, remember to enclose a stamped addressed post card or envelope to bring your postmark back to you. Remember too, to write a polite note to the postmaster, telling him what you want, and thanking him for the service.

In Idaho, there is a town called Salmon, and a post office of the same name, which is not astonishing when you remember the fine salmon that come from the northwest. In Louisiana, you will find Trout—a town and a post office too; and in Arkansas, both a town and a post office are named for the Pike.

The old state of Virginia has a post office that is named for the Tarpon, a wonderful fish found in the Gulf of Mexico and throughout the waters of Florida.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.



Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the United States Office of Education

Templates for the Northrop A-17A

Letters That Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Boys who have been looking for correspondents through the Mail Bag have a fine chance today. We publish two very interesting letters from older boys, both of whom give promise of making excellent correspondents.

George W. S. (14) of Marsden, Yorkshire, England, offers us such a delightful bouquet for the page For Young People, that we simply must share it with all our readers. And, by the way, we wish more of our Mail Bag members would write to tell us what they think of the page, what they enjoy on it especially, and what they would like to see on it.

"For quite a long time, I have read the page For Young People," George writes. "I have found it very interesting and very instructive. Since the war, and even before it, the newspapers here have never contained anything like it. But, after all, no newspaper can equal The Christian Science Monitor; so my father and mother say, and I agree with them entirely.

"I am now writing to ask if you would be kind enough to include my name in the Mail Bag. I am very fond of letter writing and I would like to write to boys in the United States who enjoy the same things as I do.

"I am fourth former in an English Grammar School. I am very much interested in drawing and painting; I collect stamps, walk quite a lot, and like experimenting with wireless sets.

"P. S. I like Arthur Ransome's books very much, and I hope that you will soon print some more of them in serial form."

Glad to know you like them, George. We hope to have more stories by Mr. Ransome, too.

And here is an invitation from a college boy in Pennsylvania:

"I should like to have my name entered in the Mail Bag, so that I might receive some mail," writes Jack W. S., of Girard College, Pennsylvania. "If possible, I should like to write to boys in Scotland who are about 16 and are sailing vessel enthusiasts. If this is not possible, I should like to write to boys in New England."

Priscilla J. (15), of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, has already made a friend in England through the Mail Bag, she writes and enjoys corresponding with her very much.

"I should also like to have my name in the Mail Bag so that girls can write to me," she says. "I am in the eleventh grade. My hobbies are collecting butter molds and also pressing and mounting wild flowers. I also love to play the piano.

"This fall, I brought home two snakes from our summer place. They are very interesting to watch, but I have to keep them away from the dog."

Carol H. R. (13), of Spokane, Washington, would like very much to correspond with girls of about her own age. "My hobby is botany, and I am a Camp Fire girl," she writes.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Your Wonderful Watch

Have you a watch? If so, take a special look at it, for it is one of the most wonderful things made by human fingers. There is no need to take it to pieces in order to see what is inside; you can learn all about it in a few words. First, it may surprise you to know that a watch has about 150 parts, including wheels, cogs, springs, and screws. As for the screws, they are so exceedingly small that nearly 50,000 of the tiniest could be placed in a little thimble. Despite their size, however, each screw is correctly fitted and cut.

As you know, a watch works hard, but have you realized that its balance and hairspring make 422,000 pulsations a day year in and year out?

"LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."
". . . CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS . . . AMONG THESE ARE LIFE,

ALONG FREEDOM'S TRAILS
30 Articles, Daily Beginning Nov. 5, 1942
by R. H. MARKHAM
in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are interested in tracing the struggle for freedom which has marked the nation's history, here are thirty thrilling chapters by a master hand. R. H. Markham, whose Kansas forbears helped to hew a free land out of the wilderness, and whose many years in Central Europe showed him what freedom means to all people, gives you in this series a new light on this greatest prize of freemen. You will see Puritan and Cavalier settling our shores and beating back the wilderness; Dutch, Huguenots, Calvinists, adding chapters to the record of courage and devotion; greed and selfishness mingled with sacrifice and kindness in the struggle to open the west, and build the nation's commerce and industry. It is one of the world's most powerful dramas, retold now to illustrate how the common people have built the best new order man has yet seen.

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'Angel Street' — Preview of Symphony Program — 'The Bat'

New Offering At Plymouth Is Melodrama

By L. A. Sloper

"Angel Street," which opened at the Plymouth last night, is a horror melodrama of singular impact. The fact that the horror is mental makes it the more horrific.

The play is of the type of "Kind Lady." That is, its effect depends upon its setting, and upon the relentless maleficence of a gentleman of suave exterior and diabolical nature.

In this instance the setting is a gloomy London house of 1880, and the gentleman is a homicidal maniac who 15 years before had murdered an elderly woman for her jewels, but then had been unable to find the loot. Since then he has married a girl who could provide him with money enough to buy the house, thus enabling him to carry on his search without causing suspicion.

Having obtained the house, he has no further need of his wife, whom he is trying to drive insane by mental suggestion. A police inspector who as a young detective had worked on the murder case picks up the trail, and the drama is played out in a single evening in the living room of the house.

* * *

The piece is well constructed as to its broad lines, and the direction and the lighting are calculated to intensify the suspense. The first act is the most effective, with its gradual revelation of Jack Manningham's attempt, under cover of apparent kindness, to drive his wife out of her mind.

Just as his campaign seems to be approaching success, the inspector calls upon Mrs. Manningham, and gently discloses to her the history of her husband, assures her that she is sane, and enlists her aid in trapping the murderer.

Thereafter the development is less smooth and less persuasive. The author resorts to obvious stage tricks to sustain suspense and to shock the audience, and the slow pace of the performance, so effectual in the beginning, becomes a drag. The material seems to be thinning, there is too much repetition of words and thoughts, and the audience gets ahead of the play.

* * *

The conclusion is weak. The pace, instead of being accelerated for the dénouement, remains as deliberate as ever, and there is something incredible in the long conversation between the criminal and the detective. It is a time for action, not talk.

And after the arrest has been made, we are asked to believe that the inspector would leave the wife at her request alone with her husband, when the only reason for such a maneuver is a playwright's device to add a thrill by giving her an opportunity to apply a little mental torture in her turn. The result is an inevitable anticlimax.

There are some excellent individual performances. Ernest Cossart, though he fumbled his lines once or twice, conveyed expertly the geniality, humanity, and shrewdness of the inspector. It was unfair to him that he was obliged to behave in the end with such unprofessional carelessness.

Byron McGrath made an impressive figure of Manningham, allowing his evil intentions to show themselves subtly under the mask of good manners. Lynn Phillips began in an over-tense style, and grimly held it, with only slight modulations. Quite possibly the direction was responsible. Georgette McKee was a port cockney maid, and Daisy Belmore a sympathetic elder servant.

Kerstin Thorborg

The Metropolitan Opera contralto will be soloist at this week's Boston Symphony concerts.

'Angel Street'

Plymouth Theater—Shepard Traube in association with Alexander Cohen presents "Angel Street," by Patrick Hamilton, staged by Mr. Traube, settings and costumes designed by Lemuel Ayres, lighting by Feder. Beginning Nov. 4, 1942. The cast:

Mrs. Manningham ..... Lynn Phillips
Mr. Manningham ... Byron McGrath
Nancy ..... Georgette McKee
Elizabeth ..... Daisy Belmore
Rough ..... Ernest Cossart

Youth Symphony Concert

War, which has brought continents together, has had the effect of stretching the component regions of Boston apart and of separating the city proper from its environs; but it has done less than was supposed it might have to keep suburban patrons away from the Youth Concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

It has not brought such influence to bear with its cutting off bus travel but that out-of-town young folks could come in almost as big throngs as ever to attend the opening of the season in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon under the direction of Wheeler Beckett. Great stories are told of how boys and girls of early American days walked long distances to attend school, and no doubt some interesting accounts could be given of how juvenile subscribers got to town for their first day of 1942-43 orchestral music.

Speaking of old times, Mr. Beckett offered his audience a type of program that would have gone just right with grown folks of some time ago, presenting a serious classic piece, a light item for diversion, and a short masterwork of a thrilling type for dismissal. He led his group of Boston Symphony men after that downright manner of his through the four movements of the Tchaikovsky Symphony in E minor, No. 5, which has proved a favorite with audiences of other years.

From there he swung into the "Southern Roses" Waltz of Johann Strauss, Jr., and finished off the day with Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries." No time for a regular intermission, with meeting and talking in the corridors, and there the war did work some inconvenience; but there was the 5:15 train for some to catch, and the rush hour of travel in general to allow for.

Orchestral players are wont to give about what their listeners expect; and if they are exhibiting before a house they think is of the popular sort, or one made up of concert beginners, they are inclined to slacken their effort and do a little less than their best. Even Boston Symphony men can let an audience down somewhat if they happen to get the notion that it will be all the same a hundred years from now. So hearers have to set up standards and requirements. To this end, they must talk the concerts over and tell one another what they think of a performance and courageously discuss it with such of their teachers as may be interested. They do not go just to take the music; they go also to help it, in a way, to make it. **W. P. T.**

Picture Prospects

When production begins within three weeks on the next "Thin Man" film at M-G-M Irene Dunne, recently signed by the studios to a long-term contract, will take Myrna Loy's place as Nora.

* * *

George Balanchine, the choregrapher, has been engaged by Paramount to stage the dance numbers for the Technicolor film "Lady in the Dark," which will star Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland under the direction of Mitchell Leisen.

* * *

Walter Pidgeon has joined the cast of "The Youngest Profession." Like William Powell, he will appear as a guest star, playing himself. The cast includes Edward Arnold, Ann Ayars, and Virginia Weidler.

Lopatnikoff Sinfonietta To Be Heard

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Youth orchestras, about which much is heard in these times, and the very name of which was unknown years gone, are a particular triumph of American music education. They developed in the period after World War I, being made possible by the coming of European orchestral players to the United States in search of careers. Instrumental talent from abroad, added to pedagogical knack at home, did the job.

Young folks were trained as performers with no loss to their regular schooling; and the outcome is that organizations of youthful membership can do just what those of mature membership can. Indeed, they come up so well to the mark that they give cause for concern as competitors for audiences.

Unwittingly, they have become an influence in the labor problem. But not to mind that aspect of the matter, the California Youth Orchestra of Mills College, Willem Van den Burg, conductor, was in the books to produce a Sinfonietta by Nicholas Lopatnikoff at the festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music at Berkeley last summer; and according to records at hand, the work duly had its first hearing there on Aug. 2, the event taking place in the Greek Theater.

* * *

To presume, then, that matters eventuated as planned, this Sinfonietta, which the Boston Symphony Orchestra presents at this week's regular pair of concerts, Richard Burgin conducting, comes from the repertory of a youth orchestra. Whatever its qualities, they were originally made known by a group of student players; whatever its difficulties, they were mastered to begin with by amateurs.

This might seem another way of saying that the Sinfonietta stands as a mere practice piece, an étude for strings, winds, and percussion adapted to the abilities of apprentices. Not at all. The music, to judge by a look at its score, shapes up as a first-rate task for a first-class body of executants. Interpretation, while handed over to the assistant conductor, Mr. Burgin, would have been a fair handful for Dr. Koussevitzky himself.

Still, the work must be regarded in the light of its name; for it is in truth a small symphony, written in three movements, Allegro, Andante, and Allegro Molto. It bears a reduced scoring, employing, besides the strings, a single instrument in each of the wind departments, namely: one flute (also piccolo), one oboe, one clarinet, one bassoon, one horn, and one trumpet. Add some decorations of percussion (kettles, side drum, cymbals, tambourine) and a piano, and there you have the outfit—vacating a considerable number of places as orchestras make up on a modern concert platform.

* * *

In the Boston Symphony presentation, suppose the full section of strings to be employed, with nine doublebasses, the slight wind contingent may be somewhat overbalanced, while the sound of the piano may be nearly altogether covered. Such questions of proportion, however, get little objected to nowadays. All but old-fashioned listeners like a broad sonority. Scantiness of tone is the last thing desired.

As a composition countenanced by the I. S. C. M., two traits are expected to be found in the Sinfonietta, and found they are. It is "modern" in melodic and harmonic method, and it is "classic" in design. Those betoken the fashion and tendency of the moment. The themes have an effect of strains of melody not "sweetly played in tune" but piquantly trolled off the key. Again, the harmony is built on a bass different from the historical one of regularly occurring cadences and ordered shifts of tonality.

The work, nevertheless, has an individual outline and it holds consistently to its style. The opening movement possesses remarkable energy of rhythm, if appearance of the pages indicates anything. Solo passages for the five woods, as each one takes its turn, give all wanted variety and contrast. The slow movement, with piano and percussion silent, is something of a song even if no voice could be imagined coping with its rises and drops. The finale goes at a swift pace, the piccolo shrilling in and the oboe encouraging in the octave under. Of course everything else is there to help carry things to a peak of sound—piano, trumpet, cymbals. Termination very fast (Molto vivace) and decisive. Very neoclassically in D major.

© RKO Radio

Pat O'Brien, George Murphy, and Carl Esmond

Engage in a bit of subterfuge in the new melodrama, "The Navy Comes Through," at the Keith Memorial.

'The Bat'

Boston Opera House—"The Bat" ("Die Fledermaus"), of Johann Strauss, Jr., sung in English translation of Vernon Hammond, by the Philadelphia Opera Company, Sylvan Levin directing the music; evening of Nov. 4, 1942. The cast:

Gabriel Eisenstein, a banker ..... Lester Ferguson
Rosalinde, his wife ... Juanita Carter
Adele, Rosalinde's maid ..... Margaret Spenser
Alfred, an opera tenor .. John Hamill
Prince Orlofsky ..... Hamilton Benz
Frank, the prison warden ..... Joseph Luts
Dr. Falke, a notary ..... Howard Vanderburg
Dr. Blind, a lawyer .... Leon Lishner
Frosch, the jailer of the prison ..... Hamilton Benz
Ida, sister of Adele ... Jean Handzlik
Ivan, Orlofsky's servant ..... Pague Springman
Melanie ..... Catherine Lotta

Strauss Piece Presented At Opera House

The Philadelphia Opera troupers romped through Strauss' "Fledermaus" last night, imposing certain inconsiderate demands on their rather nice voices. No such musical evening as at their opening with Mozart; a highly entertaining one, nevertheless, and fetching abundant applause. Perhaps the artist and the entertainer are after all the same thing, and only those are the one who are also the other.

The test of a show, too, is the audience. If people come out and enjoy themselves, that is the right business, be it music that brings them or whatever else. The story to which Strauss music funs is as ingenious a piece of dramatic carpentry as was ever devised.

Seen from the outside, the play is almost insufferably old-fashioned and gone by; while regarded from the inside, it is an irresistibly permanent thing. There is a quality of satire about it that preserves it and saves it from killing its happily imagined if somewha monotonous music. Then here is where seven decades of waltz operetta takes source and origin, or at any rate near here.

All the scenes were capitally realized by the company, thanks to admirable stage management, and were enacted before backgrounds of a modernistic kind, fantastic, amusing. Costumes right in the mood. An especial hit was Miss Spenser's interpolated episode (tradition is said to allow an improvised turn in Act II), with a song arrangement of "The Blue Danube." **W. P. T.**

On Boston Boards

Seats go on sale today at the Colonial for "The Great Big Doorstep," which opens in Boston next Thursday. Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern head the cast.

* * *

Noel Coward's "Private Lives," with Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes in the principal roles, is now scheduled to arrive at the Majestic on Monday, Nov. 16. A tour started in Rochester, N. Y., last week. The company is now in Toronto, and will spend next week in Montreal.

'Orchestra Wives' on Screen

The embellishments of "Orchestra Wives," the new film musical, now at the Paramount and Fenway, are reasonably agreeable: the solid sending of some pleasant tunes by Glenn Miller and his orchestra, an amendable comedy performance by Cesar Romero, and a marvelously finished dance sequence by the Nicholas Brothers in "I've Got a Gal in Kalamazoo," the finale.

But to enjoy these benefits, the spectator must look on while a parcel of unpleasant women claw at a newcomer to their midst—an ingenue (Ann Rutherford) who marries the band's top trumpeter (George Montgomery) in haste and repents at leisure. Her tormentors are the wives of other bandsmen and the outfit's woman soloist (Lynn Bari), who is also in love with the trumpeter.

The film's attitude seems uncomfortably bound up with the frenzy which seems to accompany the production and the reception of "hot" music. Viewed from one aspect, "Orchestra Wives" might be regarded as a sociological treatise against swing and the juke box. Looked at from another point of view, it bears all the earmarks of another highly popular Twentieth Century-Fox musical.

The companion feature, "Wildcat" is a melodrama about an oil town. Richard Arlen, Arline Judge, William Frawley, and Buster Crabbee are in the cast.

Sonja Henie at Tremont

One of Sonja Henie's films, "Sun Valley Serenade," is now at the Tremont. The cast includes Glenn Miller and his orchestra, John Payne, Milton Berle, Lynn Bari, Joan Davis, and the Nicholas Brothers. The companion feature, "This Gun for Hire," gives Alan Ladd his first conspicuous role as a cold-blooded gunman. Veronica Lake, Robert Preston, and Laird Cregar are in the cast.

Mexican Program

A program of songs and dances by Katherine Schroeder and group will be given in the Lee Auditorium of the Boston Y. W. C. A. on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, in a Mexican Fiesta for the benefit of the South American Y. W. C. A. There will be a typical Mexican market, and door prizes, gifts, candy and flowers. The festival begins at 8 o'clock.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Ronnane, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Sweet Charity," by Irving Brecker and Manuel Seff. Presented by Alfred Bloomingdale. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Quincy Porter, directing. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Kerstin Thorborg, soloist. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 9:30. "Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Exeter—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3, 6, 9:10. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 2, 5, 8:05.

Fenway—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Fine Arts—"Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. "Album of the Dance." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial — "The Navy Comes Thruoeh." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 10:35. "Moonlight in Havana." Allan Jones. 9:48 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:25, 9:30.

Kenmore—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:20.

Metropolitan — "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—"Prison Girls," Rose Hobart, Sidney Blackmer. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:25. "Knute Rockne." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:40, 9:50.

Old South Newsreel — "Inside Fighting China." "Man Power," "Kaltenborn." "Tex McCrary." Cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum — "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:40.

Paramount—"Orchestra Wives." George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:38, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 5:15, 9:10.

Scollay—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"Football Thrills," "Motion Picture Studios." "United States Student Fliers." "Harry James Musical" cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 3:40, 6:35, 10:12. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 5:10, 8:40.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Sullivan's Travels" Veronica Lake, Joel McCrea. 3, 6:20 9:50. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 1:25, 4:45, 9:30.

Telephs—"World at War," "Pete Smith Football Thriller," "Travelogue," cartoons and 30 minutes of news including Guadalcanal. Willkie Speech, and Harvard-Army game. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 11:05 a. m. 1:55, 4:40, 7:30 10:15. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglan, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Tremont—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:30. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Uptown—"Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 1:35, 4:50, 8:15. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:35, 6, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"The General Died at Dawn." Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:00, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Mokey," Don Daily, Donna Reed. 1:48, 6.

Allston—"A Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. "Sunset Serenade," R. Rogers. 1:45, 6.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 6.

Regent: "Ships With Wings," J. Clements. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 3. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna. "Orchid Central Murder," Van Heflin, Patricia Dane. 1:50, 6.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3, 6, 9.

Coolidge Corner: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:38, 9:30. "Moscow Strikes Back." Victor Mature. 2:18, 5:15, 8:30.

Cleveland Circle: "Jackass Mail." Wallace Beery. "Priorities on Parade." 1:45, 6:00.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 8.

University: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller. 1:45, 5, 8:20.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2, 7.

Strand: "The General Died at Dawn." Gary Cooper, Madaleine Carroll. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 2:11, 9:11. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:45, 7:47.

Uphams Corner: "Wings on the Morning." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 12, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Give Out Sisters." The Andrews Sisters. "Bells of Capistrano." Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:10, 8:10. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 1, 9:35.

Park: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost." Ida Lupino. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Give Out Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry.

Hyde Park: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 3:35, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," H. Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 2:30, 8:15. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 5:00, 8:16. "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. 3:20, 6:20, 9:35.

Mystic: "One Thrilling Night," John Beal, Wanda McKay. 2:15, 6:40. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard, Martha O'Driscoll. 3:30, 7, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor, Norma Shearer. 1:31, 5:56. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran, Eddie Albert. 2:15, 6.

Orpheum: "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Majorie Weaver. 3:00, 7, 9:55. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 2:15, 5:25. **Strand**: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio, Buster Crabbe. 3:40, 7, 9:56. "Mokey," Dan Daley. 2:00, 6:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Berry. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "This Above All," Joan Fontaine, Tyrone Power. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 12:30, 4:10, 7:40. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney. 2:15, 5:50, 9:20.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Millard, Betty Field. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pied Piper," Monty Wooley, Roddy MacDowell. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Yank in Libya," H. B. Warner. "Melody Lane." The Merry Macs, Baby Sandy. Stage Show. 2, 8.

Strand: "Talk of the Town," C. Grant, Jean Arthur. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "United We Stand." 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Power Town," Victor McLaglen. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:40. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Hello Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Moonlight Masquerade," Betty Kean. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Crossroads," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford, Evelyn Keyes. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade." Ann Miller. "Jerry Colonna. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 2:26, 8:01. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 2:15, 6:45, 10.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
Season's Laugh Success!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. Bry. 9-3970
200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"Junior Miss' is a joy"—*Watts, N. Trib.*
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 P. M.
200 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY & DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 300 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Sumptuous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evgs. 55c to $2.00 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Perf. Mail Orders Filled

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK
A NEW COMEDY
by JOHN VAN DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS
PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. CO. 5-3620
Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"THUNDER BIRDS"
Gene TIERNEY - Preston FOSTER John SUTTON
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

BOSTON (STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
2 WEEKS ONLY BEG. MON., NOV. 16
SEAT SALE STARTS TODAY AT 10 A. M.
TICKETS AVAILABLE ONLY AT BOX-OFFICE
UNCLE SAM PRESENTS
IRVING BERLIN'S ALL-SOLDIER SHOW
"THIS IS THE ARMY"
CAST OF 300 SOLDIERS
ENTIRE PROCEEDS TO ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF
NO MAIL OR TELEPHONE ORDERS
PRICES: Opening night. Orch. $11.00 and $3.30; 1st Bale. $2.75 & $2.20; 2nd Bale. $1.65 & $1.10. Other Eves., Orch. $3.85 & $3.30; 1st Bale. $2.75 & $2.20; 2nd Bale. $1.65 & $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., Orch. $3.30 & $2.75; 1st Bale. $2.20 & $1.65; 2nd Bale. $1.10.

COLONIAL • LAST FIVE TIMES
EVES. 8:30—MATS. THURS. & SAT.
PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY & THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT · LYNN FONTANNE
S. N. Behrman's "THE PIRATE"
Extravaganza

9 DAYS COM. THURS., NOV. 12 SEATS NOW
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
The Great Big Doorstep
A New Comedy
by FRANCES GOODRICH and ALBERT HACKETT
(From the Novel of E. P. O'DONNELL)
with Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
NIGHTS: $2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55. SAT. AND WED. MATS.: $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55

WILBUR • Evgs. 8:30—Mat. Sat.
"Hilarious, Amusing, Fascinating . . . Not to Be Missed"—POST.
JUNIOR MISS
EVES: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

SHUBERT — TONIGHT at 8:30
TODAY'S MATINEE CANCELLED
"Fun reigns in comedy at Shubert . . . outrageously funny."—Norton, Post.
Alfred Bloomingdale (By Arr. Lee Shubert) presents
NEW RIP-ROARING FARCICAL-COMEDY
SWEET CHARITY
By IRVING BRECHER & MANUEL SEFF
Evgs. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c to 1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to 2.20 (Tax Incl.)

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES
NEWSREEL Old South — LATEST NEWS KALTENBORN — INSIDE FIGHTING CHINA
TREMONT — SUN VALLEY SERENADE
NORMANDIE — Prison Girls, Pat O'Brien — KNUTE ROCKNE
BIJOU — MARGIE HART
SQUARE — SON OF FURY
UPHAMS — BLOSSOMS IN DUST
OLD SOUTH THEATRE NEWSREEL
Smuggled Film Out of Japan!
MASK OF NIPPON
Proving the Japs Two-Faced
ALSO 10 OTHER SUBJECTS
STARTS FRI. NITE AT 8 P. M.
KEITH MEMORIAL
THE NAVY COMES THROUGH
PAT O'BRIEN · GEO. MURPHY
JANE WYATT · JACKIE COOPER and CARL ESMOND
Plus 2nd feature
MOONLIGHT IN HAVANA
PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
NOW — Geo. MONTGOMERY • Ann RUTHERFORD, GLENN MILLER AND HIS BAND
"ORCHESTRA WIVES"
Plus "Wildcat"
NOW! METROPOLITAN
Sonja HENIE • John PAYNE
"ICELAND"
Plus "BERLIN CORRESPONDENT"
STARTS TOMW
DOSTOYEVSKI FILM CARNIVAL
"BROTHERS KARAMAZOV"
"Crime & Punishment"
FINE ARTS • 35c to 1 P. M.

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TOM'W 2:30—SAT. 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor
RICHARD BURGIN, Conducting
KERSTIN THORBORG, Soloist

Aaron Richmond presents
COSSACKS
Famous Russian Chorus of 36
Dynamic SERGE JAROFF, Cond.
THIS SUN AFT., 3:30
Symphony
TRAPP FAMILY
New Numbers—Old Favorites
Sun. Aft., Nov. 15—Tues. Eve., Nov. 17
TICKETS: AT JORDAN HALL & FILENE'S
$1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	771,830
1942 volume to date	94,457,366
1941 volume to date	119,932,396

Stock Prices Mixed; Some Issues Rally

NEW YORK Nov. 5 (AP)—Mixed tendencies prevailed in today's stock market despite a generally bullish news background.

Wall Street was optimistic over the elections. War bulletins from Egypt, the Solomons and Russia were viewed as encouraging. On the other hand there was some liquidation to establish losses and profits for income tax purposes—this usually starts as the year-end approaches—and buyers developed a little timidity as talk was heard of the Treasury demanding a much heavier revenue law of the next Congress.

Modest advances were well in the majority at the start. These were cancelled in many cases later and, while numerous firm spots were in evidence near the close, declines were plentiful. Dealings slackened as the advance faltered. Transfers were around 600,000 shares.

Sears Roebuck enjoyed a belated flurry and jumped a point to a new top for the year. Continental Motors was lively at best levels for 1942. Douglas Aircraft, ex-dividend, got back part of its Wednesday's loss.

U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Crucible stiffened after mid-day. Support was accorded American Telephone, Southern Pacific, Texas Co., Yellow Truck, North American, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical and Johns-Manville.

Lacking rising power were Santa Fe, Great Northern, Du Pont, Boeing, Glenn Martin, Westinghouse, Kennecott, Eastman Kodak, Standard Oil (N. J.) and Phelps Dodge.

In the curb occasional lifts were given Gulf Oil, Lake Shore, N. J. Zinc and Phoenix Securities. Slipping inclinations were shown by United Light & Power "A," Aluminum, Ltd., American Gas and Wright Hargreaves.

Bond List Spotty

Some reorganization railroad bonds and a few miscellaneous issues held a higher edge in today's market but the main corporate list was spotty near the final hour.

Several loans of the Rock Island pushed up small fractions in early dealings but eventually slipped back to unchanged or slightly lower positions.

Childs Co. 5s of '43 pushed up more than 2 points in light transaction.

Other rails at higher levels included Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s, Louisville & Nashville 5s, International Great Northern 5s, Burlington refunding 5s, Erie 4s, N. Y. Central 4½s and Central of New Jersey 5s.

Industrial issues in the improved range included Bethlehem Steel 3½s and Manati Sugar 4s.

Quoted a little lower were Baltimore & Ohio 5s of '48, Missouri Pacific 5s of '78 and 5s of 80, and Northern Pacific 4½s.

In the foreign sector moderately better prices were paid for loans of Australia, Argentina and Brazil. United States Governments were quiet and steady.

All Fuel Oil Supplies Rise During Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—All fuel oil supplies advanced in the week ended Oct. 31, but total stores of gasoline declined, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Distillates, or light fuel oils, increased 763,000 barrels during the week to a total of 48,330,000, while residual, or heavy, fuel oils were up 487,000 to 79,560,000.

Total finished and unfinished stocks of gasoline declined 386,000 barrels to 79,159,000, compared with 79,545,000 in the previous week and 82,303,000 a year ago.

Refineries operating at 77.7 per cent of potential capacity ran a daily average of 3,731,000 barrels of crude oil to stills, a decline of 45,000 from the previous week when the percentage was 78.7 and the capacity 3,776,000. A year ago the total was 4,087,000.

Daily average gross crude oil production in the United States decreased 16,200 barrels to 3,901,150, compared with 4,071,200 a year ago.

Total estimated gasoline production was 11,153,000 barrels against 11,486,000 last week.

Corn at Highest Levels in Month

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Corn prices rose 2 cents a bushel today to the best quotations for a month, pulling other grain values higher in sympathy.

Buying of the principal feed was attributed largely to professional traders covering previous short sales and to industries and distillers. The market's strength was associated with diminished receipts recently and broad commercial demand, both due to previous price declines, and to indications that lake movement of corn may expand before the navigation season ends.

Security Prices Higher in London

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP) — Stock market prices rose today with each new report of the allied advance against Axis forces in Egypt.

Industrials moved higher throughout the list, especially iron and steel, textile, store and cable issues. Oils opened higher but reacted slightly, as did some other sections, with profit taking.

SEC Approves Maine Utilities Amalgamation

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved a merger of the Cumberland County Power and Light Company and the Central Maine Power Company and a plan for refinancing the latter. Both companies, operating in Maine, are subsidiaries of the New England Public Service Company.

Central Maine will absorb all assets and liabilities of Cumberland County Power under the plan and continue as the surviving corporation. It will increase its common stock from 150,000 shares of no par value to 1,500,000 shares of $10 par, of which 642,500 shares will be distributed to the holders of 140,000 outstanding shares of the present common.

Central Maine also will issue $12,500,000 first and general mortgage bonds of a new series; $5,000,000 in ten-year serial notes, and an undetermined amount of $50 preferred stock, 5 per cent dividend series, of which 20,000 shares are now outstanding.

Central Maine also will assume liability for $9,275,000 first mortgage bonds, 3½ per cent, due 1966, and $1,494,000 first mortgage bonds, 4 per cent, due 1960, of Cumberland County Power, and retire them at 105¼ per cent and 105 per cent, respectively.

All outstanding preferred stock of Cumberland County Power will be redeemed, with the provision that holders may take the new stock of Central Maine in place of cash. Central Maine also proposes to redeem its own 7 per cent preferred stock by an exchange for its new preferred.

New England Public Service would exchange the stock of both companies which it now holds for 410,955 shares of the new Central Maine $10 par common.

The commission's approval is conditioned upon acceptance of the plan by the Maine Public Utilities Commission within 60 days. It also stipulates that no dividends may be paid on the common stock except out of earnings accumulated after the merger becomes effective.

Fleek New Victory Fund Group Manager

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—John S. Fleek, who closed his term as president of the Investment Bankers Association of America with a national conference of the association on war finance in New York last month, has become executive manager of the United States Treasury's Victory Fund Committee of the Fourth or Cleveland District of the Federal Reserve System.

Approval of his appointment by Secretary Morgenthau was announced by M. J. Fleming, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, who is chairman of the Fourth District Committee.

At the same time it was announced that Hugh D. MacBain, who has been serving as executive manager of the committee on leave of absence from his firm, the Mellon Securities Corporation of Pittsburgh, has been required for business reasons to relinquish the position and return to the firm.

Standard Oils Paying Extras

NEW YORK (AP) — Directors of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share and the usual semi-annual dividend of 50 cents, both payable December 15 to holders of record Nov. 16. A similar extra was paid last June 15.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana announced an extra dividend of 25 cents and a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 16. The company paid a similar extra dividend a year ago.

Engineering Awards Triple Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction volume for the past week, despite the Election Day holiday, was estimated by the Engineering News-Record at $137,412,000, more than three times the volume of the comparable 1941 week.

Federal construction, which accounted for 91 per cent of the total, was 428 per cent greater than the total in the corresponding week last year. Private work was down 25 per cent.

This week boosted 1942 engineering construction to $8,461,997,000, or 60 per cent more than for the first 45 weeks of 1941.

Bank Clearings Hold Well Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Wednesday showed only a slight drop from the preceding week despite the election day holiday and held well above a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet announced.

The total at 23 leading cities for the five-day period was $7,113,541,000, a gain of 3.4 per cent over $6,878,125,000 in the like five-day period of 1941. Compared with the previous full week, the amount dropped $6,857,000, or 0.1 of one per cent.

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (y) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Passenger Traffic Rise Holds Promise for Rail Security Holder

Business and Industry

Turkey Farmer Worried Over Ceiling Prices

CHICAGO (AP)—Because of the looming chopping block and uncertainty about price ceilings, there's many an uneasy head on the nation's turkey farms this year as the Thanksgiving season approaches.

Turkey farmers are more disturbed than the near record population of birds they are pampering and fattening for the marketward rush a few weeks hence.

Worried Over Prices

Turkey prices, like those for almost everything else, are higher than a year ago, but what effect government ceilings will have on growers' ability to convert their big, costly birds into a net profit is causing some anxiety. There also is concern about possible labor shortage and transportation difficulties due to the concentrated holiday marketing period.

The market for turkeys, as well as other types of poultry, is good, dealers here said, considering wartime demand for all meats. Prices for live birds are quoted around the ceiling levels of 26 cents per pound for young toms and 30 cents for hens, compared with 19 and 21½ a year ago. Average farm price at mid-October was 23.9 cents, up about 2 cents compared with a month previous and 5 cents compared with a year ago. Farm parity price was 22.2 cents.

Dealers said there is no permanent price ceiling on dressed turkeys, the form in which the bulk comes to market for the Thanksgiving trade. This is due, they said, to the fact that the holiday market for dressed birds was not established during the September 28-October 2 base period, although brokers reported a few were being sold at more than 10 cents a pound higher than the present basis for the live market.

Await Price Ruling

Presumably each dealer will have his own selling ceiling for dressed as well as live birds and this will govern the price he is willing to pay growers. Some trade interests expect a special ruling on ceilings may be made because of the seasonal nature of the market.

Trade reports suggested the 1942 turkey crop, estimated at 33,700,000 head, is excellent in quality, with birds heavier than usual due to good feed supplies. This was the report from Texas, in recent years the leading producing state. Minnesota and California also have large flocks, with Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Oregon likewise producing much of the supply. The national population is about 1 per cent larger than a year ago but 1 per cent smaller than the all-time record of 1940. Producers intended to increase production substantially but cold, wet weather in the spring, as well as disease, caused losses.

Judge Rejects G. M. Terms Unless Adjusted

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell declined to approve an offer of $4,000,000 in settlement of a stockholders' derivative suit filed against officers and directors of the General Motors Corporation unless the offer is increased by $500,000 and certain other adjustments are made.

Judge Leibell took the offer under advisement Oct. 5 when counsel for the four plaintiff stockholders, Augusta Winkelman, Daniel Nishman, Charles Schiff, and Harry Jacobson, urged the court to approve the settlement offer.

The suit is based upon alleged illegal bonus payments to officers of the corporation and the settlement offer made last month was in conformity with a suggestion outlined by Judge Leibell in a decision last April.

Judge Leibell objected to the terms of the compromise settlement which called for waivers by the corporation of certain possible causes of legal action not previously concerned in the suit.

He ruled that this offer was not acceptable unless the settlement be limited to the issues judicially determined on the merits as already set forth in the record of the case.

Real Estate Bond Prices Continue Upward Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Amott-Baker Real Estate Bond Price Average, covering 200 real estate issues, continued its upward trend in October for the fourth consecutive month. The increase for October was 1.5 per cent compared with gains of 0.9 per cent during September, 1.6 per cent during August and 0.7 per cent during July.

The average price per $1,000 bond increased to $322 on Oct. 31, compared to $317 on Sept. 30, $314 on Aug. 31 and $302 at the close of 1941. The year to date gain for the averages was 6.6 per cent.

Of the 200 issues used in the survey a total of 93 increased in price, 35 declined, and 72 remained unchanged, during October.

Results by cities for the month showed that the New York issues (this group comprises the largest subdivision) had the sharpest gain with a rise of 2.1 per cent. Boston and Philadelphia issues each gained 0.6 per cent, Pittsburgh issues increased 0.4 per cent and a group of miscellaneous issues showed no change.

Passenger Revenue Now Seen Big Factor in Rail Earnings

By Franklin Snow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Car-loadings are no longer the predominant factor in rail earnings. A new element has arisen which is having an important bearing upon the rapidly-growing earnings, both gross and net, of the rails, and which, for at least a year or two after the war ends, will continue to have a substantial effect upon rail prosperity — something which analysts must take cognizance of in their consideration of the trends in rail securities.

Passenger revenues have grown by such leaps and bounds that even the Interstate Commerce Commissions concedes that passenger traffic is now paying for itself (and its formula is not one which ever enthused the passenger managers of the railways as to its degree of fairness to their side of the business). With increases in revenues from passenger business rising in amounts as high as 350 per cent over last year, the distortions thus occasioned in the aggregate are so great that they may no longer be overlooked in considering rail securities.

Record Volume

It is beside the joint that these huge increases are due to military travel; to diversion of business from private automobiles to trains; to the customary rise which a war occasions in civilian travel. It is the results which count, regardless of the cause, and constant perusal of the passenger revenue statistics, as released by the ICC, portray an upturn so startling that the volume of business now being carried is the highest on record. And this, following a slump in the late '20's and early '30's which gave rise to oft-expressed opinions that the railroads were "all through" in a passenger-carrying sense!

Actually, the upturn in the passenger business commenced in 1934, coincident with the advent of the first streamlined trains. Since then, the total revenues, in millions of dollars, have been as follows:

1934	346	1938	404
1935	357	1939	417
7936	412	1940	417
1937	443	1941	515

For the current year, the increase for the first eight months (the latest ICC figures available) show a rise of 74.9 per cent in passenger revenues of major railroads, or about $200,000,000, over the same period, 1941, while for August only, the increase was 105.7 per cent. With the trend constantly upward, it is conservative to estimate a rise of 75 per cent in passenger revenues for the entire year, lifting the total business for the year to at least $900,000,000, with the possibility that it will exceed $1,000,000,000.

What this means to the security-holder becomes apparent when it is realized that this gain in earnings has been achieved at a relatively small increase in operating costs; in other words, the increase has been carried largely to net, and an increase in passenger revenues of from $515,000,000 to more than $900,000,000 in one year is something that ought to bring satisfaction to the stockholder.

Costs Increase

The increase in wages last fall has, of course, added a sum to the cost of operating trains, and there have been numerous occasions when the heavy volume of traffic has necessitated second sections of trains, as well as many extra cars on regular trains. But in spite of this, the sharp upturn in passenger business is having a marked effect upon the net earnings of the roads as a whole, the effect of which will be cumulative so long as the present tendencies continue.

The break-down in the increases in earnings show marked divergencies, however. Taking representative railways, for the first seven months of the year, the ICC reports show the following increases in passenger revenues:

	Per Cent
St. Louis Southwestern	181.5
Texas & Pacific	173.8
M-K-T	147.1
N Y. Chicago & St. Louis	127.6
Southern	116.5
L. & N.	110.6
C. & O.	93.0
Seaboard	90.8
Atchison	87.1
Southern Pacific	82.0
Pennsylvania	70.4
Union Pacific	67.8
Atl. Coast Line	67.4
New Haven	62.3
Northern Pacific	57.6
N Y Central	52.5
Great Northern	47.9
Florida East Coast	32.2

A further factor of moment is the recent increase in the coach fare in the South of from 1.65 to 2.2 cents a mile. For a long time this fare had been 1.5 cents and was raised 10 per cent in the general rise a few months ago. Then these railways petitioned the ICC for permission to increase this to the basic 2.2 cents rate obtaining in other parts of the country. This was granted. Due to the huge volume of coach travel in the South now, this will have a further favorable effect upon earnings of such carriers as Southern, Coast Line, Seaboard, L. & N., Illinois Central and others.

Currently, leading roads such as Pennsylvania, are showing increases up to 100 per cent, while Florida East Coast (suddenly in the limelight due to efforts of the du Pont interests to acquire control of this important road before it emerges from trusteeship) will show upturns of well over 200 per cent in the next published report.

Surplus Income

While it has been generally agreed that many rails carried on their passenger services at a loss —or, if they "split even," the results were felt to have a certain advertising value for their freight services—this opinion always was open to some question.

The formula upon which the ICC determined the ratio of passenger revenues to costs of operation included elements which would have been incurred even had there been no passenger trains at all. Proportions of the costs of maintaining small stations which rarely sold a ticket; pro-rated costs of maintaining the executive staff of the railroad, and other widely separated factors all were charged into passenger operations on a percentage basis, with the result that many charges which were not exclusively a passenger charge caused the ratio to rise to a point well above 100 per cent for most railroads.

Regardless of the equity of this, there was no appeal from this formula and it had the effect of making passenger operations appear to be a huge deficit whereas, in actual practice, they were a profitable by-product which were "added" at not too great on out-of-pocket cost on many railroads.

However, all this is now changed by the tremendous upturn in traffic and, in consequence, revenues. No analysis of rail potentialities can ignore this feature. And it is one which is certain to continue for some time after the war ends, for there will be an enormous military movement of soldiers returning home, as well as a civilian traffic which, for some time, cannot return to the automobile for long journeys.

Consolidated Edison Loses $2,600,000 Due to Blackouts

NEW YORK (AP)—The East Coast's steady dimout and occasional blackouts cost the Consolidated Edison System about 65,000,000 kilowatthours or about $2,600,000 in revenue from May through September, the company said in a report to stockholders on changes due to the war.

Blackouts, the company explained, usually cut the "load" about 50 per cent for short periods in the area affected. The dimout loss was estimated at from 2 to 4 per cent of the normal load between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. in the five months.

Despite this, Consolidated Edison said that for the first nine months of the year the kilowatthours generated totaled 6,037,017,303, an increase of 1.3 per cent over the 1941 period, because of large amounts of power sent to war industry areas.

Another effect of war conditions was the greatest increase in years in new contracts for central plant steam service because of the shortage of fuel oil.

The Edison system companies estimated that in the first eight months of 1942 they had cut by 22 per cent the amount of gasoline used in making service calls and had made substantial savings of tires.

Among other developments the company reported it bought in the first eight months $240,000 less stationery than in 1941; new metals had been substituted for scarce tin, nickel and chromium and meter tags, formerly made of brass, were being cut from tin cans.

Britain Releases Frozen Film Funds

LONDON (AP)—Around $50,000,000 in frozen profits of American film companies, from receipts in England during the past three war years, has been released by the British Treasury.

The sterling balances freed were those accumulated up to Oct. 24 under the strict limitations on transfers of funds out of Great Britain.

The amount to be transferred from 1942-43 revenues was left for later decision.

Financial quarters credited lease-lend operations indirectly with making possible the release of funds.

Britain's exchange position—the amount of dollars she had to spend for American goods—was poor during the early part of the war.

Foreign firms operating here were not allowed to take all their profits home with them, since they would want to exchange pounds sterling for other currency, usually scarce American dollars. The film companies were limited to $20,000,000 last year.

Recent profits of motion picture businesses were reported the highest in history and at least 25 per cent above prewar figures.

U. S. Field Service Aid Sought for Small Business

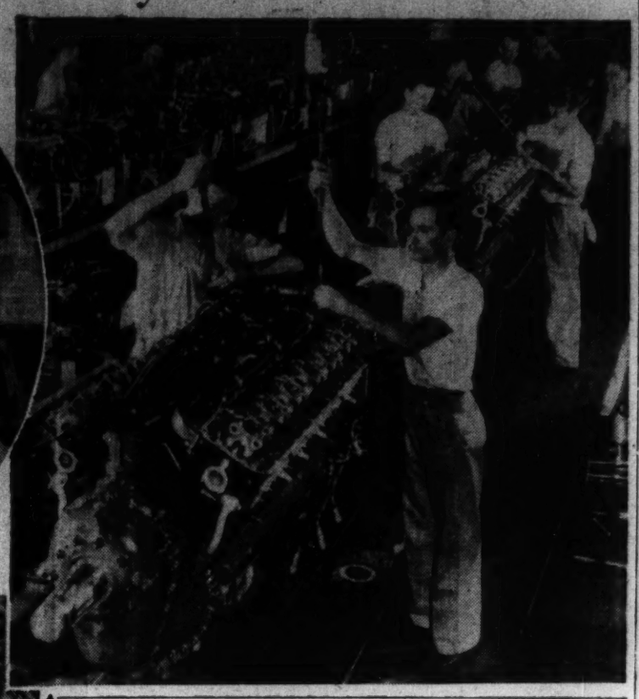
WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Mead (D-N.Y.) has introduced a bill proposing expansion of the Commerce Department's field service to provide government advice and aid for the small business man.

It would "do the same thing for the business man," he said, as the Government has done in the field of agriculture, labor and education by taking its "benefits and knowledge" into the various states.

"Today, when pressures of the war effort are causing so many hardships among small business concerns there is not time for each individual to consult with Washington or confer with widely separated regional offices," Senator Mead said. "Men out in the field trained in the best business practices could, I believe, do much to help keep many small concerns going."

Many business men forced out of "the economic scheme" because of war production "should be willing and able recruits" to give badly needed managerial and business advice, Senator Mead said.

Most of General Motors Activity Devoted to Aviation



Upper left: Parts for these bomber nacelles are made at several plants of the Fisher Body division of General Motors Corp. They are pictured in assembly here at the Fisher Aircraft plant. Upper right: Allison liquid-cooled airplane engines being assembled by General Motors workers. Allison now powers many of the Army's planes in fighting service throughout the world. Lower: Mass production of powerful bomber engines in plants of the Buick and Chevrolet divisions of General Motors is breaking records under steady acceleration of output. This is the final Buick "cleanup" line after test, tear-down and reassembly, where the engines are readied for crating and shipment to a bomber plant.

Some Armament Industries Show Sharply Lower Profits in 1941

NEW YORK (AP) — Armament-producing industries such as metal products, automotive and chemical manufacturers had sharply lower profit margins in 1941 compared with 1940, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

Also declining were margins in the paper and allied products and the stone, clay and glass products industries.

The forest products, the petrolem and coal products industries and the non-manufacturing corporations had higher margins of profit, however, the board reported. Earnings figures were after taxes—including federal income taxes—the organization added.

Said the board:

"Last year United States factories handled about $30,000,000,000 more in dollar volume and 30 per cent more in physical volume than in 1940. Earnings on sales, after taxes, dropped to 5.4 per cent, from 6.1 per cent in 1940 and 5.6 per cent in 1936.

"Preliminary data suggest that this drop resulted primarily from sharply lowered margins in the metal, automotive, and chemical industries, all of which are now closely related to the production of armaments.

"In contrast, margins continued to rise or remained relatively unaltered in industries which were previously below the average rate of return."

Corporate Offering Drop in August

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission reported a sharp decline in corporate offerings in the capital markets for August, with the drop especially noticeable in the field of industrial plant and capital expansion.

All corporate offerings for August totaled $87,968,000, compared with a monthly average for 1942 of 107,221,000, and a 1941 monthly average of $221,716,000.

Industrial offerings amounted to $18,412,000, with only $346,000 earmarked for plants and equipment and $3,167,000 for working capital. The balance was for retirements and other purposes.

This compares with a 1942 monthly average of $57,759,000 industrial offerings, with $12,908,000 for plants and equipment; $18,434,000 for new working capital, and the balance for retirements and other purposes.

Utility offerings for August were $67,571,000, exceeding the 1942 monthly average of $45,094,000, but falling below 1941's average of $111,668,000.

Railroad offerings dropped to $1,985,000, compared with 1942's monthly average of $4,055,000 and 1941's average of $30,088,000.

WPA Rural Scrap Drive Expansion Now Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Work Projects Administration's drive to collect scrap in rural areas brought in 18,700 tons of metals during the week ended Oct. 20, the WPA said, lifting such collections on farms to 194,000 tons since Last May.

The WPA said it expected to expand farm collections, which also have brought in 4,000 tons of scrap rubber, during the next few weeks as harvests are completed and farmers have more free time.

Expansion of steel collections through removal of abandoned rails from city streets also was scheduled and State WPA administrators were asked to determine the possibility of new rail removal projects. The WPA said it had salvaged 95,000 tons in this way through Sept. 30.

CCC Loans Show Substantial Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation had a total of $1,776,193,577 in loans outstanding and commodities owned as of September 30, compared with $1,261,701,216 a year earlier, the Agriculture Department said.

Principal reason for the increase was an item of more than $580,000,000 of commodities owned, chiefly for lend-lease export.

Loans outstanding September 30 totaled $474,765,719, against $438,294,847 on the same date last year. A smaller volume of loans was outstanding this September on all commodities except cotton, flaxseed, grain sorghums and wheat. New items in the list for 1942 were foreign commodities, agriculaural supplies and soybeans.

Commodities owned by the corporation as of September 30 had a book value of $1,301,427,858, compared with $823,406,369 a year ago. Smaller totals were shown for corn and cotton, larger totals for wheat and tobacco.

Colorado Is Hard Hit By Farm Labor Shortage

DENVER (AP)—Abandonment of 1,000,000 food-producing acres in Colorado—a sixth of the State's capacity—was foreseen by a federal official unless some effective relief is found for a farm labor shortage.

The estimate was made by F. K. Reed, Department of Agriculture statistician, following a survey.

Crops requiring the greatest volume of labor would be curtailed to the greatest extent, he said, adding that there were included "many important in their contribution to war food supplies, such as sugar beets, potatoes, beans and certain commercial vegetables."

An insufficient number of experienced ranch hands may sharply curtail cattle- and sheep-breeding herds, the report added.

Farms of the Future Expected To Attract Younger Generation

ST. LOUIS (AP)—You still laugh at the story about the city boy who asked his grandfather how he persuaded the cows on his farm to give milk in bottles.

Well, maybe the kid wasn't so dumb after all.

The cows may never learn to use the bottles, but the bottles may learn to do the milking.

The idea sounds fantastic, sure. So did the steamboat, the locomotive and the airplane, in their time.

But that's just a sample of how the Government's expert farm planners are thinking about the "farms of the future."

They say wider use of electricity after the war will bring many revolutionary changes to American farming, to make life on the farm much easier and more attractive to the younger generation.

Among other things, farmers may be plowing with electric tractors, using high frequency soil treatment in place of fertilizers, pasteurizing their own milk and waking the chickens an hour earlier with bedside buzzers.

Combats Improved

Says M. M. Samuels, chief of the technical standards division of the Rural Electrification Administration:

"This time we won't have so much trouble keeping the boys 'down on the farm' after they've had a look at Reykjavik, Singapore, Berlin, Tokyo or any other place they'll see during the war."

"They'll be coming back to a better farm life—a life with vastly improved comfort, convenience and economic opportunity.

"After the last war the boys returned to our highly industrialized and highly centralized economy to find that the city was the only place that offered adequate opportunity. Contrast that with the situation today—the growing trend toward decentralization, toward location of small, locally-owned industries in rural areas where ample electricity is available.

"When some of the inventions now held up by the war—many are just sleeping and others are being constantly improved—are finally transplanted into equipment for farm electrification, I see no reason why the American farm shouldn't be the world's best place to live."

Mr. Samuels said a farm boy shouldn't be blamed for wanting to escape from "the endless drudgery of the old-style farm, where a man's time was never his own, and where the womenfolk slaved in the kitchen with only primitive equipment."

Life of Riley

He made it sound like the farmer of the future will live the "life of Riley."

"Don't look surprised," he said. "Why not?"

Every farm kitchen and every bathroom will have sterilization by means of a sterilizing lamp or similar device, he predicted. "Running water and light in every shack."

What about those electric tractors?

"Storage batteries are the answer. The farmers can charge the batteries for almost nothing at night, with the low cost power that you are going to get after the war."

This real engineer, who has invented a number of electrical gadgets himself, also visualizes the use of electricity in exterminating the corn borer and practically every other farm pest.

"You are going to have home dehydration; home wheat grinding, high frequency for extermination of ants, termites, mice, cockroaches, and bollweevils," he continued.

He even forecasts a "postage stamp" electrical rate, the same retail price per k. w. h. everywhere.

"Why not?" he again asked. "And maybe you won't have meters at all, you will just get a bill for so much a month, depending on the transformer size. Why not?"

Corporate Earnings Show Downtrend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the past week showing profits per common share included:

Sept. 30 Quarter	1942	1941
Air Reduction	$ .80	$ .70
Amer. Rolling Mill	.72	.70
Bethlehem Steel	1.94	2.10
Commercial Inv. Tr	1.01	1.35
General Foods	.60	.57
Hershey Chocolate	1.45	1.65
Inland Steel	1.82	2.25
National Steel	1.20	1.45
Phillips Petroleum	.94	.97
Standard Brands	.14	.15
Standard Oil (Calif.)	.63	.91
Union Carbide	.96	1.18
Youngstown Sheet	1.34	1.73
Sept. 30 Nine Months		
American Chicle	5.38	6.24
American Radiator	.29	.49
Atlas Powder	3.35	4.34
Climax Molyb.	3.54	2.49
Conw. Edison	1.39	1.51
General Foods	1.61	1.93
N. Y. Central	4.98	3.38
Otis Elevator	.97	.80
Peoples Gas	4.13	4.59
Pepsi-Cola	2.59	3.07
Texas Company	2.43	3.88
Westinghouse Elec.	3.00	8.03
Wheeling Steel	2.59	9.10
Worthington Pump	5.70	5.03
Sept. 30 Twelve Months		
Consolidated Edison	1.54	2.08
Continental Can	1.87	2.81

Freight Forwarders' Rates, Practices Studied by I. C. C

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced that it would make a formal study of rates and practices of freight forwarders to determine their justness and reasonableness.

The investigation is a normal procedure under which the ICC will acquaint itself with the freight forwarding industry, since this group has just been placed under the jurisdiction of the Commission by an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act.

More Concerns Report Decline In Net Income

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corp. of America reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net profit of $5,158,058 after charges and taxes of $15,811,400. This was equal to 20 cents a share on the common stock and compared with profit of $6,611,560 after charges and taxes of $9,803,600, equal to 30 cents a share, in the first nine months of 1941.

The Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reported its net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 was $3,413,360 or $3.92 a common share, against $4,464,096 or $5.31 a common share in the comparable 1941 period. Provision for Federal taxes in the recent period was on the basis of the e1942 revenue act, the company setting aside $10,588,100 compared with $6,941,158 in the first three quarters of last year.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., reported for 39 weeks ended Oct. 3 profit of $2,893,669, equal to $1.69 a share on thee capital stock, compared with $3,815,434, or $2.22 a share, for 40 weeks ended Oct. 1941.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reported, for the third quarter of 1942, a net income of $1,017,162, or 57 cents a share on 1,776,092 no par shares of common stock outstanding at the close of September, after provision of $6,700,000 for federal income and excess profits taxes.

The net income for the third quarter of 1941 was $1,781,216, or $1 a share, after providing $3,000,000 for federal income taxes.

Net Income Drops

For the nine months of 1942, the net income was $3,104,648, or $1.75 a share, after provision of $17,804,000 for fedral income and excess profits taxes, as compared with $4,170,793, or $2.35 a share in the similar period of 1941 after providing $4,765,000 for federal income taxes.

Billings for the nine months were $143,923,003, as compared with $86,089,811 in the corresponding period of last year.

With shipments of the Thompson Products, Inc., and consolidated subsidiaries expected to reach approximately $90,000,000, more than double last year's total, President F. C. Crawford announced earnings of $1,463,914 in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1942.

These earnings, equal to $4.61 per common share, do not include totals of the Thompson Aircraft Products Company, another subsidiary. In the corresponding period last year, the corporation earned $1,264,782, or $3.92 per common share.

Third quarter earnings of Thompson Products, Inc., were $639,437, or $2.05 per common share, against $341,584, or $1.04 per share, the same 1941 period.

Thompson Aircraft Net

The Thompson Aircraft Products Company reported earnings of $495,889 for the nine months, including $140,448 for the third quarter. There were no comparable figures for 1941.

The Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp., in the nine months ended Sept. 30, had a net profit after all expenses and federal taxes of $80,871 compared with $99,793 in the 40 weeks ended Oct. 4, 1941.

Dixie-Vortex Company, manufacturer of paper cups and containers, today reported net profit of $871,770 or $2.10 a common share for the 12 months ended September 30* against net profit of $925,420 or $2.36 a common share in the preceding 12 months.

The Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., reported third quarter net profit of $426,747, equal to $1.21 a common share, against $327,395, or 90 cents a share, for the same 1941 period. Nine months' net profit was $945,352, or $2.59 a share, compared with $1,182,710, or $3.40 a share. The net profit includes credit for the postwar refund, the company said.

The American Stove Company reported an estimated profit after taxes of $480,161 for the first nine months of 1942, or the equivalent of 89 cents a common share.

This year's nine-month total, the company statement showed, was less than half the $969,784 profit after taxes for the first nine months of 1941, or its equivalent of $1.80 a common share.

Estimated profit for the third quarter of 1942 was the lowest thus far this year, totaling $72,893, or 14 cents a common share, as compared with $411,427, or 77 cents a common share in the similar period last year.

Link-Belt Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $1,936,448 or $2.52 a common share in the nine months ended September 30 against consolidated net income of $2,172,424 or $2.95 a common share in the same 1941 months.

Construction First Nine Months Equal To $10,500,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—New construction in the United States totaled $10,500,000,000 during the first nine months of 1942, compared with $8,000,000,000 in the same period last year, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported.

Public construction totaled $7,700,000,000 in the first nine months this year, almost twice the volume for the corresponding 1941 period. Construction work at Military and naval depots, stations and airfields and the expansion of war plant facilities almost trebled the volume reported for these categories during the first nine months of 1941.

Material shortages resulted in a decrease of 34 per cent in the volume of private construction, the report said. During the first nine months this year, private construction totaled $2,800,000,000, a decrease of $1,400,000,000.

Highway construction declined 34 per cent. War housing financed by the Federal Government increased 11 per cent.

Exodus of New Jersey Corporations Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Stemmed for several weeks by stop-gap legislation, the exodus of New Jersey corporations from Jersey City has resumed, it was revealed at the Secretary of State's office here today, when it was learned that the American Shipbuilding Company and the Great Lakes Towing Company had transferred their registered offices to Flemington.

A threatened sharp increase in Jersey City tax levies on corporate intangibles, such as stocks and bonds, caused scores of corporations to move their registered offices just before Oct. 1, the customary date for assessing property. Legislation pushing the assessing date back to Nov. 10 halted the exodus, but the Legislature's failure last Monday to take action leading toward early downward revision of taxes on intangibles apparently renewed the flight of intangibles to taxing districts with lower levies.

Kentucky Scrap Drive Over Top

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—With last-minute reports still coming in, Kentuckians had collected 286,920,319 pounds of scrap metal for the nation's steel mills to exceed their goal of some 285,000,000 pounds, or 100 pounds per person. The 21-day scrap collection campaign, sponsored by newspapers of the state, ended last Saturday.

Eastern Steamship Board Chairman Now in the Army

Mr. Robert G. Stone, chairman of the board of the Eastern Steamship Co., Boston, has left his position for an indefinite period to take up special Army duties in Washington. In his absence, Mr. Edward P. Farley, now a director of the company, will assume the position of chairman of the board.

WPB Official Quits for Army Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—A. I. Henderson, deputy director general for industry operations of the War Production Board, has resigned to accept a commission in the Army. He was an artillery officer in the world war. He has been in charge of approximately 40 industry and materials branches in WPB whose operations have been placed under general supervision of Ferdinand Eberstadt, recently appointed vice-chairman of WPB.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bond

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3s 80	104⅛	104	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
51 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89½	88½	89½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Am Int 5½s 49	100⅝	100	100⅛
22 Am T & T 3½s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅝	107¾	107¾
63 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅝	107⅛
8 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
6 Am W W & E 6s 75	96	85½	96
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	61	61	61
8 Arm Del 4s 57	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 ATCSF 4s 95	111⅛	111¼	111¼
13 AT&SF 4s 95	96	95¾	95¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-35	105	105	105
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	117¼	122¼	112¾
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	87	87	87¼
31 A C Line clt 4s 52	77¼	78¾	77¼
13 A C Line 4½s 64	66¼	65½	65½
3 A C Line 5s 45			
7	102	11-32	102 11-32 102 11-32
7 Atl Gan 1st 4s 48	34	34	34
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100¼	100	100
4 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
23 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	60¼	60	60¼
24 B&O 5s cl A	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 B&O 5s cl C	34¾	34¾	34½
22 B&O 2000 cl D	30½	30½	30½
30 B&O 5s cl F	30½	30¼	30¼
13 B&O cv 4s 60	24½	24	24
5 B&O 4s 48	28¾	28¾	28¾
16 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49¾	49¾	49¾
14 B&O S W 50 st	39	38⅞	39
5 B&O T C 4s 59	45	45	45
7 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57½	57½	57
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Benef IndLoan 2¼s 50	99¼	99	99¼
12 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛
1 Beth Steel 3¼s '65	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
14 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
40 Boston&Me 4s '60	39¾	39½	39¾
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	109	109	109
35 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	104¼	104	104
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	81½	81⅛	81½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Buf R&P 57 4s	35¾	35¾	35¾
5 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	77½	77½	77½
2 Can Pac 4½s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	88	88	88
5 Can Pac 4s perp	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Carthage & Adir 4s '81	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
9 Celanese 3½s '62	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
43 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	74	74	74
20 Cen Pac 5s '60	57⅝	57¼	57⅜
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	83	82⅜	82⅜
83 Cen R R N J 5s '87	20¾	20	20¼
22 Cen RR NJ 4s '87 Reg	19	19	19
2 Cen R R N J 4s '87	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	91½	91½	91½
57 Chi & Alton 3s '49	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
16 C&SO rfg 5s '71 A	76⅝	76⅝	76¼
1 C&SO 4½s '78	87	87	87
19 C&SO cen 4s '58	82⅛	82¼	82⅛
15 C&SO 4s III '49	91	90¾	91
21 C&SO 3½s III '49	94¼	94	92¼
10 C&SO 3½s III '49 reg	93¼	93¼	93¼
16 Chi & E Ill inc '97	34½	34½	34½
6 Chi&EWest 4s 38	65½	65½	65½
2 Chi Ind&Sou 4s 56	68	68	68
25 Chi I&L 5s 47	31	30¾	30¾
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	73¼	73¼	73¼
20 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18½	17¼	18¼
66 CMSP&P cl A 4½s 2000	4¾	4¾	4¾
20 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43½	43¾	43¾
13 CM&SP gen 4s 89	42¼	42¼	42¼
16 Chi&NW 6½s 36	41	40½	40½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	24½	24¼	24½
42 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	4	3¾	4
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	23	22¾	23
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22¾	22¾	22¾
13 Chi&NW 4s 87	33¼	33	33
100 CRI&P 4½s 52A	21	20¾	20¾
24 CRI&P 4½s 60	4½	4½	4½
110 CRI&P 4s 88	34½	34	34
27 CRI&P 4s288	31½	31	31
361 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	19¾	19¼	19¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Childs Co 4s 43	47	46½	46½
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109¾	109¾	109¾
18 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50	49¾	50
10 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	47½	47	47½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	77½	77½	77½
5 Clev Un Term 5s 73	67¾	67¾	67¾
13 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77c	62	61½	62
1 Col T&I 5s 70	86	86	86
25 Colo&So 4½s 80	24¾	24½	24½
10 Columbia G 5s 52May	92½	92½	92½
21 Columbia G 5s 1961	89¾	89⅝	89¾
12 Coml Mack inc 69ww	46½	46¼	46½
3 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	109¼	109	109¼
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110¾	110¼	110¾
2 Con Edis 1st 4s 48	103	103	103
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	106½	106½	106½
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	108	108	108
11 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	103¾	104
10 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	96	95½	95½
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	95	95	95
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	35½	35½	35½
11 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	32½	32¼	32¼
28 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	59¼	58¾	58¾
20 Del&Hud 4s 42	30¾	29¾	29¾
12 D&RG West 5s 55	4¼	3⅞	4¼
23 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	3½	3⅛	3½
1 D&RG West 5s 78	18¼	18¼	18¼
6 Det&Mack 1st 4s 95	38	37½	38
2 Det Ed 4s 65	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110½	110½	110½
1 E TenVa&Gn 5s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 E Tex & SW 5s 58	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
32 Erie 4½s 2015	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜
20 Erie 4s 95	91⅞	91½	91½
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Gen Tire&R 4½s 56	103½	103⅜	103½
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101⅝	101½	101½
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
3 Gt Nor 4s 46G	98	98	98
11 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97½	97½	97½
31 Gt Nor 3½s 67	78¼	78⅝	78¼
2 Gul M&N 5½s 50	92	92	92
10 Gulf&Ohio 4s 75	73	73	73
6 Gulf St Util 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
6 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	88¾	88¾	88¾
9 Housatonic 5s 37	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44	43¾	44
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¾	47½	47½
13 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	19¾	19½	19½
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	44	44	44
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	54¾	54¾	54¾
15 Ill Cen 4s 53	49½	48¾	49¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	47¾	47¼	47¼
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49⅝	49¼	49¼
21 Ill Cen 5s 55	58¾	58¾	58¾
100 Ill Cen 5s 56	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	53	53	53
100 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	60½	60½	60½
28 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51¾	51	51¾
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1 Int Gt Nor 4s 52	5¾	5¾	5¾
29 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	38¾	38	38¼
20 Int Gt Nor 6s 52B	37¼	37	37¼
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	27	27	27
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35	34¾	35
8 Int Paper 4s 55	105	104⅞	105
24 Int Rys CA 6½s 47	92	92	92
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
7 Int T&T 5s 55	85½	80¼	80¼
5 James F&Cles 4s 89	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
8 Jones&Lau St 3¼s 61	95	95	95
3 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	60¼	60	60
19 KC South 5s 50	72¼	71⅞	72⅛
4 KC South 3s 50	64¾	64¼	64¼
3 KC Term 4s 60	109	109	109
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	88	88
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 La Val RTrans 4s 54	48	48	48
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38⅝	38	38
12 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	34⅜	34½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	31¾	32
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	32	32	32
1 Ligrett & M 5s 57	122	122	122
7 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80½	80	80
9 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102¼	102	102¼
1 Loud&N 4½s 2003	94¾	94¼	94¾
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	88½	88½	88½
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 L & N Pad & M 4s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Lou&NCo Jt M 4s 52	93	93	93
6 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47	47	47
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 Mich Cen 4½s 79	60¼	60½	60¼
5 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8½	8¼	8½
2 M & StL rfg 5s '52	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	37¾	37¾	37¾
10 MSP&SS Marie 6s '46	6	6	6
1 MSP&SS Mar 5½s '78	66⅜	66¾	66¾
15 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	18½	18	18½
19 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s '67	21	21¼	21¼
24 M-K-T 4½s '78	37	36⅞	37
40 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	43¼	43¼	43¾
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	33¾	33⅞	33¾
87 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4	4	4
87 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	37¾	37¾	37¾
54 Mo Pac 5s '77	37¾	37⅛	37¼
29 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	37¾	37⅛	37¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	37¾	37⅛	37¼
20 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	37¾	37⅛	37¼
110 Mo Pac cn gen 4s '75	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
2 MonongahelaRy3¼s68	103	103	103
1 MonWPubSv4½s60	112	112	112
6 MonWPubSv 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38½	38½	38½
11 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34	33⅜	33⅝
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38½	38½	38½
5 N Eng RR 5s '45	74	74	74
12 N Eng RR 4s '45	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 New Eng T&T 5s '52	117½	117½	117½
1 N Ori & NE 4½s '52	84¼	84¼	84¼
7 N Ori Term 4s '53	82½	82	82
5 NO Tex&&M 5½s '54	57¼	57¼	57¼
10 NO Tex&M 5s '56	55½	55½	55½
8 NO Tex&&Miss 5s '56 C	55½	55½	55½
63 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55½	55¼	55¼
82 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅜	51	51
20 NYC cn 4s 98	54	53⅞	53⅞
10 NYC 3½s 48	96¼	96¼	96¼
17 NYC cv 3¾s 52	69⅝	69	69
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97 reg	70½	70½	70½
4 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 NYChi&StL 5½s '74 A	78¾	78¾	78¾
37 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64	63¾	63¾
4 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65	65	65
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51 reg	60	60	60
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 NY El H&P 4s 49	112	112	112
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	59¼	59¼	59¼
14 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44¾	44	44½
6 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	58½	56½	56½
26 NYNH&H 4½s 67	41	40½	41
22 NYNH&H 4s 55	35¾	35¼	35¼
10 NYNH&H 4s 57	9¼	9	9¼
2 NY Steam 3½s 63	107	106¾	106¾
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103⅜	103¾
1 Nor&Sou cv 5s 2014	27	26¾	27
4 Norf Sou 4½s 88	74¼	74¼	74¼
7 Nor Am Co 3¼s 54	103	103	103
62 Nor Pac 4s 2047	69¾	69½	69¾
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57½	57½	57½
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	52⅝	53
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	76¾	76½	76½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43¼	43¼
10 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ont Nor N Fall 5s 43	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Ontario Tran 5s 45	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Pan Am Pet 5s 52	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Pac T&T 3¾s 66B	109	109	109
13 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	61¾	60	60¼
13 Para Pict 4s 56	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
3 Parmelee T 6s 44	60¼	59¾	59¾
1 Penn Co 4s 52E	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
1 Penn Co 4s 63	102¼	102¼	102¼
14 Penn P&Lt 4½s 74	98¾	98¾	98¾
14 Penn P&Lt 3½s 69	104¼	103¾	104⅛
11 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	102	101¾	101⅞
11 Penn RR 4½s cts 70	91	91	91
6 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	96	95⅞	96
1 Penn RR 4½s 84E	96	96	96
3 Penn RR 3¾s 70	89	89	89
2 Penn RR 3¼s 52	92	92	92
1 PeoGl&C Chi 5s 47	111	111	111
25 Peorgia & E inc 4s 90	63¾	63¾	63¾
27 Pere Marq 5s 56	73½	74½	75¼
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61¾	61¾	61¾
27 Pere Marq 4s 56	67	67	67
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
2 PhilBal&W 4½s 81	108¾	108¾	108¾
16 Phila Co 4½s 61	95	95	95

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Last
121 St L S F 4½s '78	21¾	21½	21½
185 St L S F 4s 50 A	20¾	20½	20½
5 St L S F 4s '50A ct	20¾	20¼	20¼
8 St L SW 5s '89	31¾	31¼	31¼
5 St LSW rfg 4s '90	32½	32½	32½
5 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	78¾	78¼	78¾
16 SLPac&CC 5hL4½s '41	17	16¾	17
12 SLP E Gr Trk 4½s '47	4½	4½	4½
10 Seab A L cn 4s '45	14¼	14¼	14¼
15 Sea A L 4s '45 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Sea A L 4s '50 st	23¾	23¾	23¾
25 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	10¾	10½	10½
2 Sea-AllFla 4s '59A ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Socony-Vac 3s '64	100	100¼	100
10 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
50 Sou Pac 4½s '68	86⅝	86⅞	86⅛
60 Sou Pac 4½s '81	88¾	88	88⅛
25 So Pac 4½s '49	85¾	85¾	85¾
47 So Pac rfs 4s '55	71¾	71¼	71¼
3 So Pac clt 4s 49	71⅜	70¾	71⅛
1 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	67	67	67
21 So Pac 3½s 46	82½	82½	82½
22 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
8 South Ry 6½s 56	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 South Ry gen 4s 56	91¼	91¼	91¼
17 South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	91⅞	92
60 South Ry gen 4s 50	72¾	72⅛	72¼
5 So Ry Gr St L 5s	88	88	88
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Stand OilNJ 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
13 Stand OilNJ 2¾s 53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1xin Studebaker cv 6s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Studebker cv 6s 45 cld	100	100	100
1 Stlt & Co 2¾s 61	102½	102½	102½
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	97⅛	97¼	97¼
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	86⅛	86	86⅞
15 Unit Drug 5s 53	97½	97½	97½
2 US Steel 3.55s 54	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Utah Lt&Tr 5s 44	68	68	68
23 Utah P&L 5s 44	98	97½	98
1 Va & SW cn 5s 58	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Virg Ry 3¾s 66	108¼	108¼	108⅝
19 Wabash 4½s 81	108½	108	108⅛
6 Wabash 4s 81	82¾	82¾	83
26 Wabash 4s 71	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
12 Walworth 4s 55	90½	90½	90½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47½	47½
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	95¾	95¼	95¼
1 Westn Md 4s 52	87½	87½	87½
54 Westn Pac 5s 46 ext	38	38¼	38¼
2 Western Un 5s 51	84½	84½	84½
16 Western Un 4½s 50	85	84¾	85
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Wheeling Stl 5s 66	82½	82½	82½
2 Wheeling&LE 4s 2361	26¾	29¼	
14	17		
3	4		
8¼	9¾		
8½	10¼		
18½	19		
27¼	29½		
21	21		
107	107		
30½	33		
99½	99½		
69¾	69¾		
77	77		
34	36¾		
33½	33½		
20	20		
18½	18½		
8	9		
22	22		
20	20		
18½	18½		
140	140		
10	10		
1	1		
22	22		
57	61		
1	1		
11	11		
1	1		
1	1		
1	1

Daniels Appeals Against Liquor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP) — Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in World War 1, appealed yesterday for early consideration by the Senate Military Affairs Committee of the Lee amendment to prevent sale of alcoholic liquors at or near military camps.

In a letter to his fellow Carolinian, Chairman Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, of the Military Affairs Committee, Mr. Daniels said:

"Millions of American mothers and other patriots are gravely concerned at the lack of the proper environment for American youths in training for service in this struggle. I feel certain I am voicing their earnest hope that the same protection may be afforded in this war as in the World War."

Kadens Is Adjudged As Criminally Insane

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Irwin Kadens, described by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a "three-state crime wave," was adjudged insane yesterday and was ordered by Chief Justice John A. Sbarbaro of the Criminal Court to be committed to an institution for the criminally insane.

The insanity verdict was returned by a jury of six men and six women a few hours after two court-appointed psychiatrists had reported that Kadens was mentally deranged and unable to distinguish between right and wrong. The report was made after Kadens had been called for trial on a charge of robbery of a loan company.

Kadens, who deserted from the Army at Camp Grant, Ill., last July 14, was captured in Chicago Oct. 19 while holding up a currency exchange.

CLASSIFIED

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FOR RENT IN BROOKLINE, MASS.: adult Protestant family; 7 heated rooms, piazza, porch, fireplace, Frigidaire; garage. Call Asp. 6406.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

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N. Y. C., 230 West 79 (Apt. 122)—Warm, comfortable, double exposure. References.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., near Washington Park—Large sunny, comfortable room with American adult family; kitchen privileges. Williams 2551.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY desires comfortable room; privileges; reasonable; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Box G-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY desires quiet room, near station, Westchester County, N. Y. Write Box E-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

REFINED American woman, living alone, can accommodate one or two paying guests seeking rest and study; quiet surroundings. MRS. PETERSEN, Phone 6-0488, Norwalk, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
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WANTED—PART LOAD
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WOOD BROS.
40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0210-0217

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A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency), N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses UN. 4-3810

HELP WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS to serve in Housekeeping and Steward Departments. Those who serve in these capacities have the privilege, if they so desire, of being considered for work in the Nursing Department as openings occur. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

PRODUCTION MANAGERS
ASST. PROD. MGRS.
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FOREMEN
Several openings for men in above positions with thoro machine shop experience. Engineering trained helpful. Good firm. Salary range from $3,000 to $8,000, depending on experience. Can also use any mechanical or technically trained men or women in various capacities. Time study man with foundry experience, all types of draftsmen and designers; appraisers; chemical engineers; metallurgists; radio men; etc. Call at PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, 14 State Street, Boston. Mass.

WANTED—COUPLE AS CARETAKERS—Large Christian Science church in Greater New York. State experience and qualifications. Write Box P-12, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

JANITOR
Apartment house, good apartment supplied, Apply to
Mr. Shannon, Real Estate Dept.
STATE STREET TRUST CO.
Cor. State and Congress Sts., Boston

PORTER
For retail store. Agreeable surroundings. Steady work. References. Apply to Miss Jackson between 11:00 and 12:00, JAY'S, Temple Pl., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—One experienced in general office work, stenographer preferred. Box 300, 401 Title Bldg.

COLLEGE GRADUATES
Young woman with background of several years' successful business or professional experience interested in training for casualty insurance underwriting. Write stating age, experience and salary expected. Box G-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR refined tea room, experienced cook and pastry cook; Dec. 8 to April 13. LATCHSTRING, 714 Magnolia Avenue, Orlando, Florida.

MAID for general housework, young lady; no cooking; 2 in family. Call Watertown 3870 (Mass.).

MIDDLE-AGED woman, companion semi-invalid lady, help housework; good home. Smith, 27 Warren Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y. TU. 3-2797-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, middle age, Christian Scientist, alert, capable, intelligent, desires position clerical work, receptionist or any other duties; moderate salary; references; interview appreciated. Write Box M-36, Suite 1350, 500 5thAve.,N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER-EXECUTIVE housekeeper; several years exp. office supervision, sales accounts, collections, customers, correspondence, etc. Box G-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL nurse, Christian Scientist, willing to go anywhere and be generally useful. Box 50, R. D. 29, 28 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

WORK wanted to take home. first-class colored laundress; Prot.; ref. M. J. BAKER, 137-53 Kalmia Street, Flushing, N. Y. Fl. 3-3466.

YOUNG WOMAN (Christian Scientist), nursing experience, desires position as companion, 6 or 8 days, daytime only. Write Box 3-36, Suite 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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BALTIMORE, MD. — Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co., Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades. 1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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ETHEL H. DAVISON, Corsetiere

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WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
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OLD GOLD and discarded precious metals bought; N. E. refiner of 150 yrs.' standing. The J. M. Ney Co., West and Elm, Hartford, Conn.

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While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard make pens and pen-pencil sets.
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RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1934. Telephone FLushing 9-6056.

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 667 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251.

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You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

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Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must consist of at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for copy, count the number of words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1916

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
MODEL LAUNDRY
LIEFELD BROS.
864 Broad Street Dial 5-5178

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
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Santa Claus Arrives November 7th!
His loyal friends, the Eskimos, are driving him down from the North this year. Bring the children to visit them in Toyland.

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CLUB PLAN SALE
OF TABLEWARE
ENDS SATURDAY

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Wools—Crepes
Sizes 9 to 46, also 16½ to 24½
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Kitchen Sanitary Cans
Green—Ivory—White—Red
Three sizes, $2.50 to $4.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

Dry Cleaners
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THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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852 Main St Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

HARTFORD
West Hartford
A. J. SKENDERIAN
995A Farmington Ave., W. Hartford, Conn.
Imported Oriental and American Rugs—Broadloom Carpets
Rugs Cleaned and Repaired by Native Experts
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FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Buy at
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CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
"Cleaning That Satisfies"

MERIDEN

The Man Who Knows
wears
HARRY ISRAEL
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THE JAMES T. KAY CO.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Gilbarco Oil Burners
ESTABLISHED 1872
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Luncheon Bar and Booths
Delicious Candies, Salted Nuts
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

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TURNER STUDIO
Portraits
Photographic Equipment and Supplies
Sawyer's Hand Colored Photographs, framed
Snapshot Albums
Wood, Leather and Metal Frames—in many sizes
Service Cases
Writing Kits
Diaries and Address Books
Christmas Cards from your favorite snapshot negative

WRUBEL'S Now in Progress
42nd Anniversary SALE
Reductions on High-Grade Merchandise of the Standard
WRUBEL QUALITY

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
243 Main Street (Blau Building)
Telephone 244 or 245

Middletown Fish Company

Lobsters—Clams—Oysters
A. G. Whalen, Prop. One delivery daily
90 CENTER STREET Phone 1350

PERSONALIZED STATIONERY
for Christmas Gifts
ORDER NOW
Subscriptions to magazines make good Christmas Gifts
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 College Street Telephone 221

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop
248-250 William St.
'Phone 486

We Have for Your
'AT HOME' THANKSGIVING
a beautiful selection of tablecloths, china and glassware
CAULKINS and POST, Inc.

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2793

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St
1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 413 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1½ FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

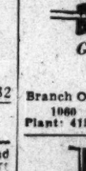
Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn
Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Make This Your Headquarters for
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
127 Main Street New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

WEST HAVEN
Trucking Company
Padded Vans for
MOVING
We Store Household Goods
435 Congress Avenue 6-0343


STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 3-4824

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery — Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

ELI MOORE
Fashion Headquarters for Young New Haven

942 Chapel Street

Electrical Contracting and Jobbing
Estimates gladly given.
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
79 Audubon Street Tel. 6-6130

Select Your
Christmas Cards
Now
From Our Attractive Displays and Mail Your Overseas Greetings Early
MUNSON GALLERY
275 Orange Street

ELLIOTT-[illegible]MAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-0271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For appointment phone 742-743
Louise
Beauty Shop
Colonial Building 48 Elm Street
New Canaan, Conn.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES

Norwalk	So. Norwalk
27 Wall St	14 So Main St

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST SO. NORWALK

Fur Hats and Muffs

Individually styled, made of your furs and materials or ours, by Sabel. Hats reblocked and restyled.
LAU-RIS SHOP
24 WALL STREET, NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats Hats Dresses Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains Shades Floor Coverings etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1888
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

Know the Real Meaning of Comfort in Enna Jetticks
$5.00 to $6.50 *AAAA to EEE*
ARNOLD'S BOOT SHOP
44 WALL ST. NORWALK, CONN.

Lace Trimmed Rayon Slips, $2.25—$3.95
Barbizon Slips, Bryn Fair and Bryn Bell, $2.00
MALLETTE'S
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

STAMFORD

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
TEL. 3-6344

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Brown Brothers
Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-2193

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
103 Bedford Street Tel. 3-5113

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
30 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 3-0210
59 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1200

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7020 9 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3485. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
There are certain things it would be wise to buy NOW. We suggest
FLANNELETTE NIGHTWEAR
WOOL SWEATERS
WOOL BLANKETS
WOOL UNDERWEAR
We can supply you at reasonable prices.
Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings and Diamond Rings
W. E. PIERPONT
REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
159 BANK STREET

Get him one of these Warm—Heavy—Woolen
MACKINAWS
We have them for boys in sizes 8 to 18
$6.75 to $10.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown—Waterbury—Cheshire

Sugenheimers
for Suits
This year . . . every year—all Connecticut lives in them. They're the most practical and best looking thing you can buy.
84 BANK STREET

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

Camouflage Fashions
in our brand new "Stork Club" Shop
SECOND FLOOR
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane at James
Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery
Pajamas, Gloves, Mufflers, etc.
Shop Early for Christmas

Lovelier Than Ever
GIFTS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
WRAPPINGS
THE BLUE BOY SHOP
119 State Street

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
13 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

JEWELRY DESIGNERS and DIAMOND SETTERS
Modernizing old Jewelry our specialty
FRANK H. ADAMS
Jeweler by Tradition
66 NORTH PEARL STREET

Say it with
FLOWERS
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4253

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Auburn 2000-J. Hours: 8-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

AUBURN
(Continued)

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
4-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

CHATFIELD'S
Specialists in Dry Cleaning
Your Fall and Winter Wardrobe
1 Mary Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Phone 1797

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

SAVE AT
Sears
in Auburn, New York
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

—DEHYDRAY—
The Dehydrated Flat Wall Paint
Easy to Mix!
Easy to Use!
Dries in a Hurry!
SMITH & PEARSON
Phone 21 Auburn

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Get the Kiddies Ready Now for Winter
Coat Sets—Pajamas—Underwear
Mittens—Scarfs—Sweaters

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 3-7044 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal
"Same Coal—Same Mine—All the Time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable quick-drying.
The Lawrence Paint Co.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

V...— SPA
32 MAIN STREET
Fine Restaurant
Home of LIBERTY ICE CREAM
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9438 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

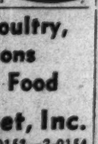
MEN!
Visit McLean's NEW Men's Store and University Shop. You'll like the new fixtures streamlined to facilitate our serving you. And of course, you'll like our famous-brand, high-grade clothing. We're expecting a visit from you soon.
McLEAN'S
READING GROUPS
We have excellent assortments of lounge chairs, lamps and table lamps.

THE FAIR STORE
Children's Winter Footwear
Vitality and Poll Parrot for Boys and Girls. Clapp's Shoes for Little Folks.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 3-3631.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE
NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251


1 Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

MEHRLUST'S
GIRDLES
HOSIERY
LINGERIE
64 Pondfield Road BR. 2-1200

NEW YORK

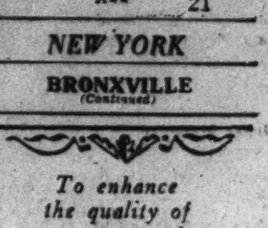
BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
90 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0308—2-3623

BR 2-6050
Chez Marie
HATS and GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.20
75c Discount C. O. D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H&K" GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones
WA 3343 WA 4600

Andrew Berner Elmer A Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

PHONE LIN. 5410

Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft, "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best.
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Bales Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
S. S. Pierce Co.
The Quality Grocer
Fruits and Vegetables
224-04 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-1371

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-3868. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1211

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F.T.D. *Flowers by Wire*
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4445

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leslie's
Smart, distinctive Dresses, Suits, Coats and Sportswear selected fashionwise to please your style-conscious personality.
QUALITY but NOT EXPENSIVE
Open Evenings
Corner Continental and Austin

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Brewer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
BO. 8-6662
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET

Bo. 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO SHOP
Responsible Repairs
Radios — Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
113-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3861

FREEPORT

Gustave
Hairdressing
Custom Permanent Waves from $5.00
Featuring the New
COLD RAY and Fluid Wave
Shampoo and Finger Wave, $1.00—Other Work, 50c
31 W. Merrick Road
Phone Freeport 5875

TOWN SHOP
COATS — SUITS
DRESSES
Matching Accessories
86 South Main Street Freeport

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Personal Christmas Cards
50 for $1.00 and up
10% Discount on all orders over $1.00 until Nov. 14th
10 Church Street Ph. Freeport 2458

GLOVERSVILLE

Our Personal Christmas Greeting Card Books
are now on display
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET
For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

BATCHELLOR CO.
ANNOUNCE
A Complete Line of
CHARM WALLPAPER
We invite you to inspect our Display and Samples

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK

Keep Your Home in Good Repair
No Priorities on Repair and Maintenance
QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.
Building Supplies
Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3300
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1066
Great Neck—Imperial 397

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

Millincourt
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy
attractively boxed
88 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

FLEUR DE LIS FLOWER SHOP
EMILE PARDEL
Flowers for Thanksgiving
Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages to Express Beauty and Give Joy
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M. Hours: 6 to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

THE HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

SPORTSWEAR
Scheff's
MILITARY SUPPLIES
—WORK CLOTHES

76 MAIN STREET
(Next to State Theatre)
Tel. Hempstead 6323
OPEN EVENINGS

HEMPSTEAD
Mattress Manufacturing Co.
Mattresses, Box Springs
Remade and Sterilized
78 Main Street Hempstead 4310

ON LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
207 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Hardware • Paints
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

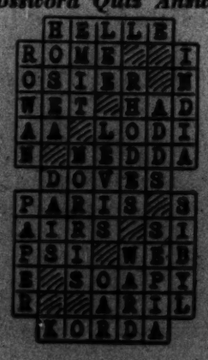
HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 3-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

BIRDS EYE
ATWATER'S
109 East State Street Phone 2761

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW YORK

ITHACA
(Continued)

RULE FOR A WARTIME YULE
Don't delay . . . buy it today . . . and carry it away! This is sound advice . . . buy now while Christmas assortments are at their best and carry it with you to conserve precious gas and tires.

Rothschild's
Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop of the
TIME HOSPITAL
316 E. Seneca Street Dial 3-2161

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Our Newly Enlarged Store
Shelley's
ARROW FOR SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-14 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

QUEENS
Retail **FURRIERS**
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

The books nationally advertised in this paper are available for *rent* or *sale* at
WOMRATH'S BOOKSHOP
82-03 37TH AVENUE
Gifts—Greeting Cards—Stationery

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

SMART FURS
John Blair
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

See our Smart Hats—$1.98 up
We're expert in making
FUR HATS
If desired we supply fur.
LOUISE
165-21 Hillside Ave.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

A GOOD PLACE
to buy
GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting, Proved by X-Ray
Brostrom-Conner Shoe Co.
18 E. Third Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

TOYLAND
Complete Now—Buy Now
Bigelow's
Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY
Clothing and Furnishings
for Men and Boys
at Reasonable Prices
The PRINTZ Co.

KENMORE

3014 Delaware Ave. **KRAUS** INC. Open Evenings
KENMORE, NEW YORK
Men's Clothing
Sportswear
Boys' Apparel

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LARCHMONT

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Ave.

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4587
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6210 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Ave,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone MO. 7-1755

Make Your Own Clothes With an Eye on
DAME FASHION
RELIABLE SILK STORE
63 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Dress Materials Trimmings Patterns

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, New Rochelle 2-4483. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., ex. Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
383 North Avenue

Borrow Privately at Low Bank Rates Here At
The NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
Established 1888

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

LIEBMAN'S
Complete Assortment of Children's Apparel for Fall and Winter

510 MAIN STREET

The books nationally advertised in this paper are available for *rent* or *sale* at
WOMRATH'S BOOKSHOP
100 CENTRE AVENUE
Gifts—Greeting Cards—Stationery

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 9-7889
58 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Marie Stone
Latest Fall Fashions
—SPORTSWEAR—
EVENING and AFTERNOON DRESSES
611 Main Street

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein Block Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle
(Free parking opp.)

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8072
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

5Shore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4587
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

Borough of Manhattan
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?
ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Whitelaw — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SONIA PYT
801 Castleton Ave., W. B.
Let your new Permanent be a ZOTOS Machineless
Whole Head—$10.00
Other permanents from $4.00—$15.00
PHONE GIB. 2-7174

NIAGARA FALLS

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Dorothy Dale
LAUNDERER and CLEANER
to The Woman Who Cares
We call and deliver or give 15% discount for cash and carry service.
290 WOLFS LANE 1 BOULEVARD WEST
Entrance on Third Street corner of Wolf's Lane
Phone Pel. 8-3120

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

TEL. PELHAM 8-2838 HERMAN GLASSER
PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
311 FIFTH AVENUE

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Flowers add to our joys and comfort us in our sorrows, and I am sure that in war time we will need them more than ever.
—Eleanor Roosevelt.

SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

WALLACE CO.
For Christmas
Don't Delay . . . Buy It Today . . . and Carry It Away!

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6100
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of SW *Self Service*
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

For Your Thanksgiving Dinner
Enjoy Our Home-Made Pies and Fruit Cake
SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 Main Street Phone 814

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Plan to Attend
LUCKEY'S SALE
Hundreds of sale items throughout the store that you may never be able to buy again. If you cannot come, phone Lucy Luckey, 2500, and she will take care of your shopping for you.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Collingwood & Seaman
41 MARKET ST. PHONE 2330
Save Fuel Costs With Our Link Belt Stoker
DUSTLESS COAL
COAL — OIL

Painting Paperhanging Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

THE GATEWAY HANDICRAFT SHOP
ANN BLASS EMMA MEWKILL
Hand-Made Articles of Every Description. Also Greeting Cards
Collegeview Ave., Adj. Juliet Theatre

AVON Cosmetics
BESSIE THOMAS
Representative
9 Underhill Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
PHONE 992-R

E. W. PFLUGHOEFT
Tailor
TRY OUR MADE-TO-MEASURE SUITS
$40—$60
Each suit is individually cut and tailored to your measure. Fitted before finishing.
31 MARKET STREET

QUEENS VILLAGE

Curtains, Drapes, Spreads
BETTER THAN EVER
LEVINE'S
VALUES SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-6772

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5183, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTORY-TO-YOU
mirrors
Largest Selection on Long Island
Latest Styles — All Sizes
"Our Prices Are Lowest"
Custom Built Fireplace Mirrors
KARGMAN'S
104-21 Jamaica Avenue CL. 3-1600

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

JAHN'S
SODA LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

VIRGINIA 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Clifton Paint Stores
Jamaica Ave., Corner 119th Street
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

SPRINGER'S
Ladies' Wear
Men's Wear
116-16 Jamaica Avenue
Home Furnishings
POSNER'S
SIDE HEMMED HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES 49c
On Your Roller up to 31 inches
FREE DELIVERY
115-06 JAMAICA AVENUE
Richmond Hill, L. I. CLeveland 3-0075

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-9038

Miller Auto Repair Service
87-01 104th Street
Everything Automotive
Serving the motorist for more than 20 years

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

C. M. Perrin, Inc.
87-22 Jamaica Ave., VIr. 7-0617-8
Radios Sales
Refrigerators Maintenance
Oil Burners Installation
—All Makes—

GELLER'S CURTAIN SHOP
9117 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.
VIrginia 7-2030
Curtains, Draperies
Linens

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.00
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

L. Ashley Devans Agency
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
183 Main Street E.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-453

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

SELLING YOUR HOME?
List With
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
802 Union Trust Building
Main 5580 Rochester

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3737

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
REMODELING REPAIRING

Regina FURS
Furriers Since 1907
CUSTOM COATS TO ORDER
224 Merrick Road Rockville Centre 1330
A SHOP ALSO AT QUEENS VILLAGE

RYE

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2240
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Our Fall collection of suits, coats, dresses, millinery, sportswear is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
335 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women.... $6.95 and up
For Men ..... $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
CHILDREN'S WEAR

Chas. Holtzmann & Son, Inc.
Clothiers and Furnishers
269 STATE STREET
Society Brand Clothes and Dobbs Hats

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

SCARSDALE

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 6700 NITE CALL 924

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3841
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-500 N. Salina St.
329 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

Miss Jane M. Bennett
Feyls Hat Shop
31 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctor's Theater
TROY, NEW YORK

TROJAN HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware Merchandise
Oil Burner Repairs
Plumbing Supplies
Congress and 4th Sts. Tel. Troy 1138

Dependable Furs
Misses and Women's Apparel
Lord + Tann
404 Fulton St. Troy, N. Y.

KENWOOD BLANKETS
America's Favorite, 10.95
The new Kenwood, the wartime Kenwood . . . 75% wool and 25% cotton, in rose, green, cedar and blue; 72x84 inch.
FREARS
Third and Fulton Sts. Troy, N. Y.

NEW YORK

TROY
(Continued)

DIAMOND ROCK CREAMERY
720-22 Sixth Ave.
Troy, N. Y.
Telephone North Troy 210
Dixon Bros. ..... N. Troy 1166-W
Leona Dervaler ..... Waterford 5 F 2
Charles Fellows ..... Troy 2205-W
Isaac Fonda ..... Cohoes 1384
Stewart Lucek ..... Cohoes 1552
Edward Madsen ..... N. Troy 220-W
Louis Olsen ..... N. Troy 1312-J
F. J. Ott & Son ..... N. Troy 8174
Edward Phoenix ..... Cohoes 3657
Charles Prout ..... Center Brunswick 55
Fred Sullivan ..... N. Troy 210
Frank Whalen ..... N. Troy 210
Waterford Dairy ..... Waterford 213
Deliveries in Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Watervliet and Rensselaer

Lavender's Book Shop
266-268 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
Near the Monument Phone Troy 3069
River and Second Streets

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

GUY BASILE
INSURANCE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 626 EAGLE ST

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

La Debutante Shoppe
features smart selection of
Coats — Suits — Dresses
172 Mamaroneck Avenue

Hardware
Paints and Varnishes
Housewares
Lighting Fixtures
Linoleums
Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

All Your Musical Needs Can Be Met at
HUNTS
LEADING MUSIC HOUSE
14 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 502
Open Evenings

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 5308

Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 6810
Whether it's khaki or blue, he'll appreciate a gift from our Service Men's Canteen.

Stone's
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

The books nationally advertised in this paper are available for rent or sale at
WOMRATH'S
BOOKSHOP
42 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Gifts—Greeting Cards—Stationery

YONKERS

To Be Sure of
Heat This Winter
CONVERT to COAL
Now
Old Company's Lehigh
Universal Grates
Easily Installed
In Most Furnaces
Hudson Fuel Company
49 MAIN STREET
Phone YOnkers 5-4900

SPENCER SERVICE
NON-ELASTIC GARMENTS
Perfectly measured and fitted to give correct support and comfort, and for continuous long wear. These garments guaranteed to retain their lovely lines.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hasker
1 Kingsbridge Plaza, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mo. 8-0594

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 5-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thine heart.—PROV. 3:3

Stamp Notes

Wide World Features

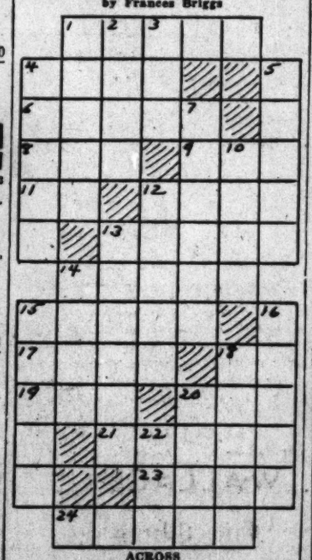
First sets of the attractive Fighting French permanent airmail stamps for the St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, as well as other possessions, have become available to American collectors.

The one design includes an airplane and at the left the shield of Joan of Arc, with its Lorraine Cross. The same stamp is issued separately for the Cameroons, West Pacific Islands; French Equatorial Africa, New Caledonia, French Oceania and French India. Seven values are: 1 franc, dark orange; 1½ fr., bright red; 5 fr., brown-red; 19 fr., black; 25 fr., ultramarine; 50 fr., dark green, and 100 fr., plum. This excepts the French India set which is in six denominations, as follows: 4 fanons, dark orange; 1 rupee, bright red; 2 r., brown red; 5 r., black; 8 r. 5 u., ultramarine, and 10 r., dark green. The stamps were printed in London by offset process.

New Zealand's recently issued health stamps also have become available and are in two values: 1 d. postage plus ½ d, green; and 2 d. plus 1 d., light brown. . . . Publication of "Air Stamp Records" for 1942, by the American Air Mail Society, now is set for Dec. 15, the 64-page edition having been compiled and edited by James C. Heartwell. The work covers the first 25 years of air mail stamps. . . . While the WAVES have franking privileges, the WAACS are still attempting to have the privilege renewed. The WAACS, shortly after their organization, were entitled to write "Free" on their letters, but the War Department removed the privilege.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



ACROSS

1—The Hellespont was named in honor of whom?
4—Where is the famous Tarpeian Rock?
6—Flexible shoots of what species of willow are used in wickerwork?
8—Moist.
9—Possessed.
11—What is either of two rivers of Latvia, Europe?
12—What is a city of California on the Mokelumne River?
13—Soprano has what role in "Pagliacci"?
14—What bird figures much in poetry (pl.)?
15—Where is the Pantheon?
17—Melodies.
18—What is a river in southern China?
19—What is 23rd letter in Greek alphabet?
20—What is a textile fabric coming from a loom?
21—Who is tramp hero of O. Henry's "The Cop and the Anthem"?
23—What is an exterior covering of certain seeds?
24—Merle Oberon is wife of what producer?

DOWN

1—What is first name of Biglow, feigned author of "The Biglow Papers"?
2—To send forth.
3—Traveller was war horse of what general?
4—Who carried the famous message to Gaeta?
5—A gavial would be found in what country?
7—Who added Rhodesia to the British Empire?
10—Unites in one sum.
13—What is a city in Quebec province, Canada?
15—Who wrote "Certain People of Importance?"
16—Raised platform is what?
18—What would be made in a Fourdrinier machine?
16—What is a fortune teller often called?
18—What is a reddish-brown pigment prepared from ink of the cuttlefish?
20—What English novelist wrote "Robert Elsmere"?
22—Rowing implement.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Undaunted Lloyd George

Under the stress of war days, David Lloyd George appeared at a meeting looking rested and refreshed, when those about him bore signs of strain.

"How do you manage to keep fit under all this work and worry?" he was asked.

"Oh," replied the famous Welshman, "with me a change of trouble is as good as a vacation."

Just for Fun— By Corka

"Just propaganda, that's all!"

Daily Anecdote

Wooden Conversation in the South Seas

The Rev. J. Williams, while superintending the building of a chapel at Rarotonga in the South Sea Islands, one day forgot his carpenter's square.

Writing a request for the tool on a chip of wood, he gave the chip to a native to take to Mrs. Williams.

"And what shall I say?" asked the native.

"Nothing," the missionary replied. "Simply give her the chip."

The puzzled native delivered the chip as ordered, and, after reading the chip's request, Mrs. Williams produced the desired square and handed it to the native.

"How do you know that this is what Mr. Williams wants?" queried the native.

"The chip told me what he wanted," the missionary's wife explained. On hearing this, the native whirled and ran from the hut, and as he dashed excitedly down the street of the settlement he held the chip as high as his arm would reach and shouted: "See the wisdom of these English people—they can make chips talk! They can make chips talk!"

Submarines Imitate Fish

A submarine takes in water to dive, blows it out again to rise, just as a fish regulates the gas content of its "swim bladder" for the same purpose.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Water Provides a Basic Unit of Weight?

The metric system of weights and measures, used by men in the various branches of physical science the world over, is extremely simple. It is based on the decimal system, and its various units can be determined from any given unit by multiplying or dividing by 10, depending on whether the unit sought is larger or smaller than the given unit. Moreover, units of length, weight, and capacity all are interrelated.

In this last point the metric system differs signally from the weights and measures commonly used in American commerce, for there is no clear and obvious relation between the inch, say, and the gallon or the pound.

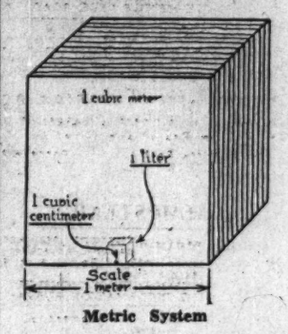
Because of its simplicity and unbroken continuity, it is said that a person alone on a desert island could, if he had an exact cubic centimeter measure with its sides marked off in millimeters, work out from this slender start all the various measures of length, weight, and capacity in the metric system.

The basic metric unit of weight is the gram. This has been defined as the weight of one cubic centimeter of distilled or pure water at sea level at its greatest density. Water, incidentally, behaves rather strangely in the matter of density.

Like most substances, water commonly becomes lighter or less dense with an increase in temperature, and more dense as it cools. However, on cooling to about 39.2 deg. F., it ceases to grow more dense with further cooling. Indeed, it does just the opposite, becoming less dense as the temperature drops below that point. Therefore water is most dense when at a temperature of 39.2 deg. F.

An example of how interrelated the units of the metric system are, we find that 1 liter (a unit of capacity equal to about 1.1 quarts) equals 1 cubic decimeter (whose sides are each one-tenth of a meter, a unit of length equal to about 39.37 inches), and 1 liter of water weighs 1 kilogram (100 grams, equal to about 2.2 pounds avoirdupois).

—W. P. Keasbey



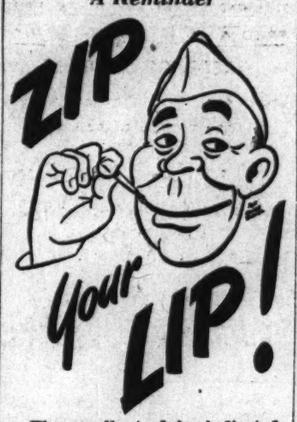
Metric System

Unit of Length—meter 39.37 inches.
Unit of Volume—cubic meter.
Unit of Capacity—liter—quantity of one cubic decimeter of distilled water at its greatest density.
Unit of weight—gram—weight of one cubic centimeter of distilled water at its greatest density.

Totem Poles

Alaskan Indians erect totem poles to the animal from which they think their tribe is descended.

A Reminder



The excellent advice indicated may be taken by civilians as well as servicemen. The poster is by Sgt. Clyde W. Bartel, Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, Miami Beach.

One in 5,000

(Atlanta Constitution)

Atlanta, Ga.

Colonel John H. Bush, head of Army Emergency Relief, at Headquarters, Fourth Service Command, has met a woman who is one in 5,000.

She is an Atlanta mother whose son made a dependency allotment to her, and she tried to give the government's part of the allotment back, saying she "didn't deserve it."

This is the first situation of that sort in 5,000 cases Colonel Bush's office has handled since the allotment plan started, so the amazed Colonel asked if she meant she isn't dependent on her son.

"I don't have anyone to take care of me," she told him, "but I earn $14 a week and I can manage on that, so I don't feel I should take the $15 which the government adds to the $22 my son sends me every month. He can keep sending that part of his pay, though," she added, "and I'll continue to put it into war bonds for him."

Colonel Bush explained to the patriotic mother that she can stop the allotment from the government by not furnishing the required evidence of dependency within six months.

Origin of Blimp

The name Blimp comes from British experiments with lighter-than-air craft during the last war, when their first non-rigid model, called "A-limp," proved less satisfactory than the second, or "B-limp."

NEWS ITEM — ALBANY, N.Y. — Between meal pick-up snacks of peanuts & raisins for war workers recommended by State Labor Dept.

THE SNACK GIVES 'EM MORE ENERGY BUT THEY USE IT ALL UP ON THE SLOT MACHINE
PEANUTS & RAISINS
FACTORY SAFETY RULES
GIVES THE WORKERS A BETTER PICK-UP
MID-DAY SNACKS
THE CHILDREN HEARD THEIR FATHER HAD ONE AT THE PLANT - SO--
PEANUTS
HOW WOULD YOU LIKE IT IF I KEPT EATING BETWEEN MEALS ?
I WOULDN'T

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Roots*

By Le Pelley

IT WAS NICE OF MY DAD TO TAKE US OUT TO THE AIRPORT TODAY!
THERE'S A PLANE GOING TO TAKE OFF
WE'RE GOING TO GET HIS PROP WASH !! LOOK OUT.. HERE IT COMES...
WOOOOOOPS!
I WONDER JUST WHAT KEEPS AN AIRPLANE IN THE AIR ...
THAT'S FUNNY.. THE NEW PILOT THAT JUST WENT BY ME SAID HE WONDERED WHAT KEPT PEOPLE ON THE GROUND !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So—That's All Straightened Out*

By Rodgers

"If your friend is doing war work, I suppose we cats will have to give up our favorite meeting place." Sponge sighed—
And she promised to ask her friends not to bother Military Secret any more—
"And—" she meowed, "if there's any other way we cats can help—just let us know."
"That's the way to talk!" I wagged—
Boy, oh boy! Is it a relief to get that straightened out!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Pay Dirt*

By The Hagers

"My vacuum machine," said Jack, "Swept up the streets and filled this sack."
I cried, "Look! Here's Ted's front-door key; And Joe's watch fob, in this debris.
And Gander Jim's old fountain pen. He bought it at the five-and-ten."
"A real bonanza we have panned. See this!" cried Jack. "A rubber band!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The New Congress

The Republicans have come within an inch of capturing the United States House of Representatives. In the Senate they have made a sharp gain of nine seats. To us as a newspaper with ideals of nonpartisanship, this looks like a good thing.

For it should bring back into operation some of the useful features of the two-party system. It should make the minority a more effective check on the Administration. It should develop a more responsible and less partisan attitude among Republican Congressmen than they displayed when a large majority of them voted against aid to Britain and for disbanding the new conscript Army.

Facing a situation which may bring them into power before the war is ended, the Republicans should now feel a lively obligation to offer positive alternatives rather than mere negation of Administration projects. They have not only a mandate to push the President and his advisors into more effective conduct of the war; they have a duty to develop a program for peace. They cannot longer afford to obstruct the President's foreign policy just because they are in the habit of opposing his domestic policy. They have an urgent call to think beyond partisan or nationalistic borders as Mr. Willkie has tried to do.

Glancing at the other side of the medal, the Democrats by the barest margin have retained control of Congress. To us as a newspaper with nonpartisan ideals, this also looks like a good thing. For splitting Congress on party lines would not speed the war effort. The warning of the election should sober the majority and the Executive. It should "give them furiously to think" more about vigorous conduct of the war. But to divide the Government would be dangerous.

It is well that the President does not have to deal with an antagonistic House. It is easy to recall Woodrow Wilson's troubles after 1918 and Herbert Hoover's obstructed endeavors to deal with the depression after the House went Democratic in 1930. American history furnishes repeated object lessons about the frustrations and helplessness of Government when the executive and legislative branches take divergent paths.

The new Congress will face the fact that in wartime the American system gives to the President as Commander in Chief powers which largely supersede the normal functions of the Legislature. You cannot legislate a war. Yet the people and their lawmaking representatives still have a vital part to play in shaping broad national policies and in holding administrative officials to honest, efficient, non-partisan conduct of the war. A more even balance of party strength should help the Seventy-eighth Congress to fulfill that role more effectively.

Neighborhood of the Air

Geographers look upon the world as a natural unit. Aviators, like the astronomers, see Earth without divisions, even those of sea, land, rivers and mountains which the geographers study. They talk of the "ocean of the sky" without boundaries or restraints. They leap over barriers of race or political isms as they do oceans and deserts. In prose and poem the fliers have tried to give us their "wide horizon's grander view." Now they are putting wings on our imagination with maps.

Many readers of this newspaper must have been lifted a bit toward that sense of a borderless, unified world by the striking map appearing a couple of days ago in an advertisement of American Airlines, Inc. Perhaps they had to revise some of their memories of geography as much as we did. This map was based on a polar projection, that is, it looked down from the "top of the world," vividly emphasizing how travel may be speeded by cutting across Arctic spaces. This puts Tokyo almost as close to Boston as to Los Angeles while Paris moves as near to Nome as New York.

But especially did this map, by omitting everything but place names, help us to see how neighborly the cities and peoples of the world can be. Of course, barriers cannot be ignored, but once our sense of brotherhood matches the unity made possible by travel in the "illimitable air" they will be surmounted.

Under the share-the-meat plan, Chicago restaurants will offer half portions, it is announced. Which will make it even easier for the steak to hide under a slice of tomato.

A Vote for World Union

The first electoral test of American opinion on the project for an international federation should greatly encourage those workers whose unselfish efforts resulted in placing the question of world union on the ballots in 42 of the 240 representative districts of Massachusetts. Voters who had an opportunity to express themselves voted by more than three to one in favor of world government.

This fact will interest workers for world order throughout the United States. Judged by the representation Bay Staters have received in the Senate, they might hardly have been expected to favor even such an innocuous approach as this, which simply asked for an expression of opinion as to whether representatives in Congress should be instructed to request the President and Congress "at the earliest possible moment" to take steps for the framing of a world constitution.

Doubtless a vote with more definite consequences would be made more cautiously even today, when the tragic alternative to world government has become so plain in disruption of America's desirable manner of living and in the lengthening casualty lists. Experienced workers for world peace will be the last to assume that this vote indicates an easy path for them in postwar days. But they will be heartened by the possibilities for further progress toward public understanding of world issues which this vote suggests.

To the Gentleman From Nebraska

Dear George Norris: The papers say you are taking your defeat for re-election to the Senate hard. They say you feel your forty years' service has been repudiated, that you have failed, that the people you love have condemned the things you hold most sacred.

It isn't so.

We don't know why the people of Nebraska failed to send you back to Washington. We had hoped they would. So did President Rosevelt, most of the newspapers, and, we believe, a solid majority of Americans. But perhaps the people of Nebraska felt that just as you have so largely risen above partisan politics to stand as George Norris, independent, so had you grown beyond the margins of a single State. Whatever the reason, you are now released from the responsibilities of sectional representation and parliamentary restrictions so you can more fully assume your position as one of the Nation's great elder statesmen.

For in the thoughts of the people, George Norris, you stand for integrity and for liberalism. When you speak, the people listen, for even if they do not agree with what you say they know it is the unselfish voice of honesty that they hear. That is not failure; that is success of a kind vouchsafed few men.

Things have changed in Washington since you first went there, George Norris, and you have helped to better them. Remember how you had to wait a year after your election before taking your seat? There are no "Lame Ducks" in Congress now, thanks to you. Remember how you heard Penrose bellowing over the telephone to a Wall Streeter: "You run the Pennsylvania Railroad, and I'll run the Senate of the United States!"? Things like that aren't true any more. You helped dispatch them, George Norris.

Remember how Uncle Joe Cannon punished you for such a slight breach of party rule as voting with the Democrats for adjournment over Washington's Birthday? You helped end things like that.

If ever again you feel momentarily discouraged, visit TVA, and see in the vast power, the thriving industries, the happy, model homes and the romping children the bright reward for your fight to wrest for the people the liberty to develop their own natural resources and to enjoy more bountifully their abundant bestowals.

When you first went to Washington butter was 28 cents a pound, a man's suit sold for $10, and you could buy a real mink muff for $15. The Federal Government spent less in a year then than it does in a week now. Yes, things have changed, have grown, have accelerated. You have kept pace, George Norris. Often you have set the pace.

And now a new field of service opens before you. Look not at today's defeat. Rather look back at the triumphs of good you have witnessed, then look forward expectantly, with good cheer.

Up-to-the-minute simile: As unlucid as the wording of a referendum on an election ballot.

The Bookshelf

The Twilight of France

IN THE TWILIGHT OF FRANCE, by Alexander Werth (New York: Harpers. $3.50), you have practically the whole disgraceful story of contemporary French politics, of how a nation was bought and sold—an extraordinary documentation on the last decades of the parliamentary republic in France. To those acquainted with the work of Alexander Werth, erstwhile Paris correspondent for the Manchester Guardian, and expert on French politics, this volume will rank as his finest achievement to date—the logical culmination of his "France in Ferment," "Which Way France?", "France and Munich," and "Moscow War Diary." It discloses a grasp of and sensitiveness to the material that not many can match, and its exposition is admirably clear.

D. W. Brogan, author of "The Development of Modern France" and "Government of the People," in an introduction to "The Twilight of France" rightly calls the period dealt with "the most critical and depressing in modern French history." A student of the virtues and achievements of a nation does not look for their illustration in political chronicles, not even in those few that may bear the mark of irreproachability. He seeks for them in domains of higher values, and that is where he finds them. He also discovers that, however corrupt a political regime may be, 99 times out of a hundred the people who serve as background to that regime are fundamentally good. When a people errs, it is due to erroneous leadership, to "spiritual wickedness in high places," and not because that people is basically bad.

The French, like every other people, even like the American, one might say, ask only one thing: to be led aright, and that they eventually will be led aright is the unshakable conviction of every Frenchman who deserves that splendid title. That France will recover her liberties and her pride, there can be no question, but whether she will again "embody them in the political system whose last years are the theme of this book," no one can foretell, for then, as in the past, the people will follow their leaders.

If (as Mr. Brogan surmises) "The Twilight of France" "makes depressing but educational reading," it is perhaps because one is apt to discover that much of what brought about the downfall of the republic has been and is being duplicated in various ways in some other countries, and on even a grander scale. Individuals find it difficult to profit by the experience and suffering of others, but nations find it all but impossible.

The present reviewer was himself an eyewitness of many of the events and circumstances which Mr. Werth so graphically describes; was himself acquainted with the majority of the outstanding figures mentioned; was himself a participant—though unintentionally—in the famous "6th of February" and one of the "sit-down strikes." And to say that he read this book with the absorbing, relentless interest of absolutely new discovery is perhaps the best way of saying that he considers "The Twilight of France" to be signal production.

Yes, the French people are sound, and it is they who will form the nucleus of a new, free and better France—"a Free, Strong and Happy France; a France whose creative genius will once again shine across the world." No matter how long the duration of twilight and darkness, they are still the harbingers of a bright and glorious dawn.

I. S.

Our Readers Say—

Two "Global" Statesmen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading the excellent report of your London correspondent about the visit of Marshal Smuts to England at this time, I was impressed with the similarity of Marshal Smuts's views and those of Wendell Willkie, on the two vital questions of the hour—the necessity of giving more and immediate aid to Russia—which Mr. Willkie advocated after his recent visit to that country—and Mr. Willkie's further opinion in his address at Chungking, China, that the time had come "for an all-out armed offensive everywhere by all United Nations."

Now Marshal Smuts is almost universally regarded, and by the British in particular, as patriot, statesman, and military genius. He has said that Russia is "bearing more than her share of the common burden," and urges that "whatever help in whatever form we can give to Russia to sustain her in her colossal effort should be given in fullest measure and with utmost speed."

In this, and in the matter of a quick offensive, Marshal Smuts and Mr. Willkie apparently see eye to eye.

Mr. Willkie's opinion, expressed in his Chungking address that, "We are ready to deliver some knock-out punches, if I can believe what I have seen with my own eyes," finds an echo in Marshal Smuts's: "Once the time has come to take the offensive, and to strike while the iron is hot, it would be folly to delay, to over-prepare, and perhaps miss our opportunity."

Here are two great men, both keen observers, both outstanding patriots of the respective countries which they serve, expressing almost identical opinions on two of the vital international questions of the hour.

Mr. Willkie has just done a grand job for us "over there," in welding closer the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between ourselves and the other democracies.

And I am profoundly grateful to our international daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, for its able work in constantly prompting these same great ends, by keeping us accurately informed of world events, and by maintaining, always, a fine standard of patriotism during these critical days in our Nation's history.

IRENE B. ROBINSON

West Roxbury, Mass.

"What of the Children"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "What of the Children?" is excellent. I find myself in complete agreement with your position. We must introduce into our educational program the positive emphasis which you suggest.

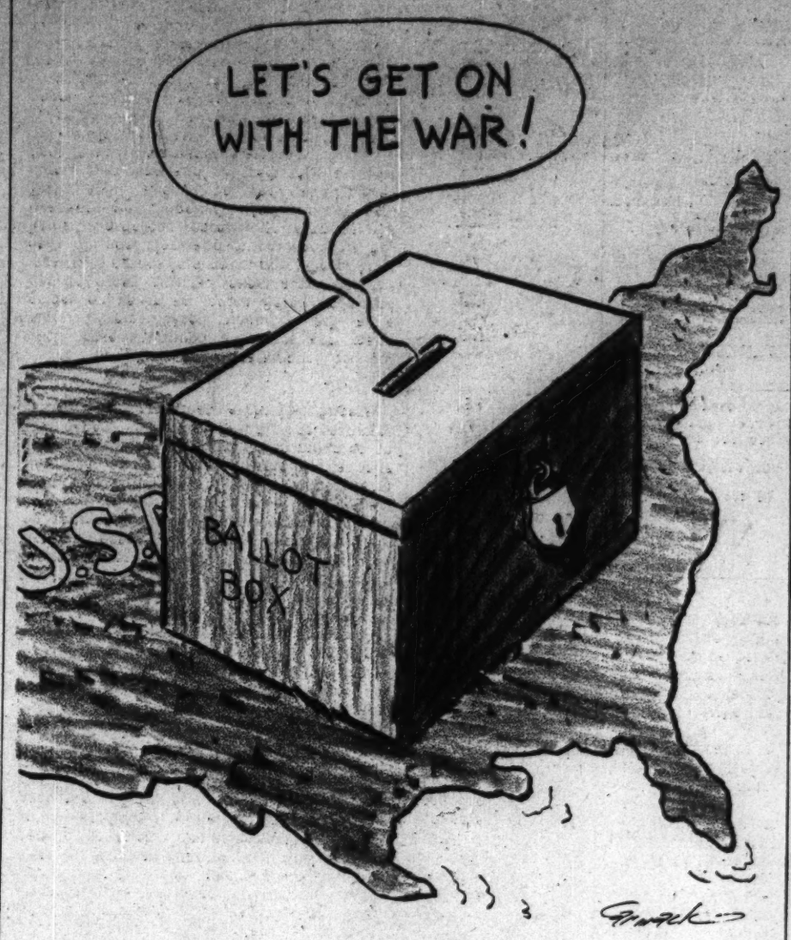
GEORGE S. COUNTS

Teachers College, Columbia University

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Ballots Speak



The Wish Book

I really had forgotten all about them—the wish books, I mean. Having lived for so many years in one of the busiest of our larger cities where all of the necessities are to be found either in the stores of many departments or the smaller specialty shops, I had forgotten, until Uncle Sam placed us on a project connected with the war effort, in a very remote and isolated part of the Western United States. Then one day when I said to a neighbor that I hoped it wouldn't be too long before my husband could take me to the nearest town, 160 miles away, where I wanted to buy a much needed shower curtain, she suggested with a smile, "Why don't you order it? I'll lend you my catalogue." I accepted her offer and received not only a mail-order catalogue but a book of memories.

My earliest recollection of the bulky volume that came through the mail twice a year was the eagerness with which we awaited its arrival. About this time every year Mother would say, "We should be getting So and So's catalogue," and each morning when we went to the gate for the mail, anxious childish fingers explored the box to see whether "it came!" And when it finally came we ran back to the house.

It was a very important work, indeed, that Mother could not leave to take at least a hasty glance through its pages while several pairs of large, excited eyes looked over her shoulders and across the arms of her favorite rocker. She, the eternal feminine, turned first to the clothes to see what "they" were wearing, and then to the furniture and kitchen equipment and finally to the seeds and garden supplies. If there was time before Father came we were allowed to have the thick volume on the floor and with Sister turning the pages slowly we "picked out" all the things that appealed to us most.

But these first looks, exciting and surprise-filled though they might be, could never compare to the times, when after several days we could take the book all by ourselves and pore over its contents at leisure. Then we could give our full consideration to the important problem of deciding between four yards of "shining brown velveteen" or the "rose-sprigged wool challis." We could "pick out" a ring set with our own birthstone and imagine how it would really seem to own one, or wonder whether to wish for Christmas for the hand-decorated celluloid comb and brush set, or the real leather pocketbook.

When the old copy had been replaced by the current one we were allowed to cut it up for paper dolls. The selections had been made months before, but once the paper figures had been cut from their pages they took on separate individualities and walked and talked in a world of romance, quite apart from mail order houses and everyday farm life. The "colored" ones became our favorite story book characters and, when mounted on stiff paper, wore quite proudly the costumes fashioned by imaginative childish fingers.

* * *

Yes, my neighbor's catalogue brought back those childhood memories and many more. I remembered when I went, as a bride, to live on an Indian Reservation and had to order by mail everything that the local trading post did not supply. Once, after days of indecision, and much laborious figuring I ordered—secretly, to surprise my husband—new linoleum for the kitchen. But it was I, and not he, who was surprised when it arrived and covered only half the floor. Alas for eight-grade arithmetic!

I would "pick out" a shower curtain and I would waste no time looking through pages of things I neither needed nor wanted, I thought, as I thumbed the borrowed catalogue. Feeling very resolute, I chose in the manner of an impersonal shopper, a simple design on what sounded like a sturdy fabric. But before I could send for it my neighbor knocked at my door and came in to bring me the new Fall and Winter issue—and tucked in its many pages I found that all of yesterday's allure had somehow carried over, and gone are my decisions to waste no time looking at things I don't need.

The shower curtain in the spring and Summer number no longer appeals to me, and I am torn between (a) "rhythmically arranged morning glories in gay, colorful design" and (b) a palm tree motif described as "warmth and beauty of a southern beach swept by a tropical storm." With no impatient sales person to urge me, no street-car to catch to return home at a certain time, I can consider as long as it pleases me.

* * *

I find myself thinking how nice it is to buy thus—no crowds, no confusion, no temptation to "look around a little more." I contemplate the joys and comforts of armchair Christmas shopping even for my friends in the city for I find these modern wish books most complete. (Yet, were I in the city, I hardly could resist the temptation to share the joy of the Christmas-shopping throng.)

Even my modern teen-age son has come under the spell of the books—a victim of the charm and appeal of descriptive advertising. Each word picture sends one's imagination on a flight of fancy and a desire for that particular article overtakes you. Even the thing farthest from one's thoughts, and heretofore even considered most undesirable, becomes attractive.

"Mom," I just heard, "here's a good thing they have and it would save me a lot of time. It's a book, 'Complete High School Course—Self Taught.'"

Does it, I wonder, have a really good chapter on computing the square feet in a kitchen floor?

K. R. E.

Mirror of World Opinion

Chains for Prisoners

Recently, it was announced that our Government might retaliate against Japanese treatment of prisoners by inflicting severe prison and internment camp conditions upon Japanese in this country. The only justification for such procedure would be the possibility of relief to American prisoners in Japanese hands. It is doubtful if any such good end would be effected.

Under any circumstances, it seems probable that we would eventually find ourselves on the losing end of any intensification of harsh treatment of prisoners. Brutality is an Axis specialty. Nazi leaders have shown that they are little concerned about the fate of their own men whose fighting power is lost to them. In the long run, it might be better if we kept our record clear for the future light of history.—*Dallas* (Texas) *Morning News.*

The Wide Horizon

United Moneys

By Sydney A. Clark

The roster of the moneys of the Western Hemisphere is fantastic, like the pieces of a clumsily cut jigsaw puzzle. International exchange bankers and their curb counterparts—the shoddy artists of the black bourse commonly called in Spanish *coyotes*—manage after a fashion, and to their own advantage, to make the pieces fit together, but the trader and the traveler lose every time.

Two or three rates of exchange confront the visitor in a single country and they may vary widely. One goes, head erect and heart full of international probity, to the leading bank in the capital and is quoted the "official rate," always a poor one for the dollar holder. Or one goes to an exchange office or a private bank and gets a vastly better rate. Or perhaps one meets a *coyote* on the curb or in the hotel lobby, a dreary fellow who invariably needs a shave, and this peripatetic banker quotes by far the best rate of all. He has a briefcase or a suitcase full of money and in any dark corner he will exchange local currency for the dollars—or vice versa—at so favorable a ratio that it makes the stodgy official rate seem sheerly absurd.

The *coyote* likes to glance over his shoulder furtively from time to time to give his customers the impression that this business is something very stealthy, but actually the *policía* looks upon him with nonchalance and hardly ever interferes with his trade.

In at least two Latin-American countries I have been told firmly upon entering that absolutely no local currency can be taken out. So one goes to the *coyotes* to get rid of his surplus when one leaves.

* * *

Here is the actual roll call of the neighbor-currencies, the disunited moneys of this hemisphere, today:

Mexico—The *peso*, pegged at about 20 cents.

Guatemala—The *quetzal*, named for the bright-colored bird of Guatemala. It is equal to the dollar, and interchangeable with it.

El Salvador—The *colón*, named for Christopher Columbus (Cristóbal Colón). It is pegged at about 40 cents.

Honduras—The *lempira*, named for an Indian cacique, martyred in the sixteenth century. Its value is about 40 cents.

Nicaragua—The *córdoba*, a name reminiscent of old Spain. Its official value is 20 cents but the *coyotes* give a better rate.

Costa Rica—The *colón*, valued at about 17 cents.

Panama—The *balboa*, named for the discoverer of the Pacific. It is interchangeable at par with the dollar.

Colombia—The *peso*, worth rather more than 50 cents officially; rather less on the black bourse, which Colombia tries to curb.

Venezuela—The *bolívar*, named for Simón Bolívar, the Great Liberator. It is worth more than the dollar.

Ecuador—The *sucre*, named not for sugar, as tourists often assume, but for Gen. Antonio José de Sucre, Ecuador's national hero. Usual value—11 to 14 cents.

Peru—The *sol*, meaning sun, an indirect tribute to the ancient Incas whose emperor was the sun's son. Usually exchangeable at about 16 cents.

Bolivia—The *boliviano*, named for the country. Value about forty to the dollar at banks but about sixty-five to the dollar with the *coyotes*.

Chile—The *peso*, severely depressed. Worth less than 3 cents on the openly countenanced black bourse.

Argentina—The *peso*. Worth about a quarter of a dollar.

Paraguay—The *peso*, pitifully depressed, being worth far less than one cent. Pegged to the substantial peso of Argentina.

Uruguay—The *peso*, in fairly good shape. Worth about 40 cents.

Brazil—The *milréis*, a unit of currency quite unique. The *milréis* is a thousand *reis*, worth about a nickel, but Brazil has a more impressive unit in common use, namely the *conto*, which is a million *reis* and is worth about $50.

* * *

Can anything be done about this babel of discordant moneys? *Will* anything be done? In normal times the average citizen could only sigh and dismiss such thoughts or hopes as the vaporings of wishfulness. But we happen to be fighting a war—the war of freedom versus bondage, of new hope versus old hopelessness, of vigorous iconoclastic ideas versus enthroned inertia. Perhaps it is not absurd to hope that somebody with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's financial genius and a better star to guide him will bring true the traveler's and trader's dream. Perhaps the United Nations, at least in this new hemisphere, can win the moral and economic support of United Moneys.

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